

Top ↑

BLAEX
Reports
15528

Even No. rolls

Exposure is 1/25 @ f.6.3

OCS
Form 68 (Revised)OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES
OFFICIAL DISPATCH

DATE 17 MARCH 45

REC'D 1801 17 MAR 45

TO CASERTA, ITALY

PRIORITY

ROUTINE

DEFERRED

FROM

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

OUT 6587

DISTRIBUTION

(CONFIRMATION TO ORIGINATOR)

SHEPARDSON

Black Reports

(FOR INFORMATION)

DIRECTOR; SECRETARIAT

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16-67159-1

TRANSMITTED IN CODE OR CIPHER

SECRET

#28654. DIANE TO ABBOTT, ROME. FOLLOWING FOR BLACK FROM A. SMITH.

REUR MEMO 1503. PROSPECT CARDINAL ARTICLES PLEASING BUT HOLD
UNTIL CERTAIN OF ACCEPTANCE OF SUBJECT. NEGOTIATING NOW WITH SECULAR
AGENCY BUT NOT ENTHUSIASTIC ABOUT SUBJECT.

SECRET

TOD: 1905 17 MARCH 45

FILE COPY

WHS AWS VB

INITIALS OF "RELEASING" OFFICER

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OSI
Form 68 (Revised)

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

OFFICIAL DISPATCH

DATE 28 FEB 1945 REC'D 0932 1 MARCH 1945

TO CASERTA, ITALY

PRIORITY
ROUTINE
DEFERRED

FROM OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

OUT: 5127

DISTRIBUTION

(FOR INFORMATION)

(CONFIRMATION TO ORIGINATOR)

SHEPARDSON *Black Report*

DIRECTOR, SECRETARIAT.

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SECRET

SECRET

#26514. FROM DIANE TO ABBOTT, ROME.

SMITH WRITING BLACK RE H.J. REPORTS. PREFERS NOT CABLE

JACQUES.

REUR LETTER FEBRUARY 12TH. FOR CLARIFICATION PROBLEM, MAIL
US LIST ALL REMITTANCES TO OUR FRIEND THROUGH YOUR OFFICE. APPRECIATE
YOUR COOPERATION.

ADVISE BLACK CULTIVATE AS MUCH AS POSSIBLE SOURCE HIS REPORTS
64 AND 71 AS OF SPECIAL INTEREST.

1000 0955 1 MARCH 1945

FLM MMS AHS VB

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Form 69 (Revised)**OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES**
OFFICIAL DISPATCH

DATE 12 Feb 45

FROM

CASERTA, ITALY

TO

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

DISTRIBUTION

PRIORITY

ROUTINE

DEFERRED

IN 4180

(FOR ACTION)

SHEPARDSON

(FOR INFORMATION)

DIRECTOR, SECRETARIAT

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

16-37857-2

RECEIVED IN CODE OR CIPHER**SECRET**✓
#32094. Diane from Abbott. Rome, 1909.**SECRET**

Sending from Rome 13th February following Black reports:
 R-47, 48, 54, 55: E-22: F-35: R-110. Am holding 3 documents
 labeled "Memorandum." In view your #20094 (OUT 1030) kindly cable
 instructions as to how to handle.

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4093: 2023 12 Feb 45

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Form 69 (Revised)**OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES**
OFFICIAL DISPATCH

DATE 8 Feb 45		PRIORITY ROUTINE DEFERRED
FROM CASERTA, ITALY		
TO OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES		
DISTRIBUTION		IN 3726
FOR ACTION	FOR INFORMATION	
SHEPARDSON	DIRECTOR, SECRETARIAT	
<u>RECEIVED IN CODE OR CIPHER</u>		SECRET SECRET

#30914. BLANE, Washington and Rosen, Caserta from Rieca and Dubois.
 Relay of Rome #754. Re Washington's #22784 (OUT 2665).

Black today reports he received all communications mentioned.
 Because pile of envelopes was passed to him not in numerical order
 he got upset and thought the 3 were missing.

SECRET

FILE COPY

TOM 0836

8 Feb 45

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Form 69 (Revised)

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

OFFICIAL DISPATCH

DATE 8 Feb 45		PRIORITY
FROM		ROUTINE
GABRIETA, ITALY		DEFERRED
TO		
OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES		
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(FOR ACTION)	(FOR INFORMATION)	
STEPARDSON	DIRECTOR, SECRETARIAT	

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SECRET

SECRET

#40354. DIANE. From Abbot. Relay of Rome #759.

Heading from Rome 9 February following Black reports:
1-01, 33, 53, 54, 5-49, 50, 51, 53; communication 36 for A. Smith.

1000. 1120

8 Feb 45

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GSS
Form 48 (Revised)**OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES**

OFFICIAL DISPATCH

DATE 31 JANUARY 45

REC'D 1620 1 FEB 45

TO CASERTA, ITALY

PRIORITY

ROUTINE

DEFERRED

FROM OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

OUT 2665

DISTRIBUTION

CONFIRMATION TO ORIGINATOR

CHIEF OF STAFF

(FOR INFORMATION)

DIRECTOR, SECRETARIAT.

SECURITY INFORMATION OFFICE 100-47830-11

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022734. 141 for Dubois from Biana.

SECRET

Black reports 3 communications from A. Smith not received.
 Sent out following dates under these envelope numbers: #3,
 December 7, BA 2093; #5, December 15, BA 2136; #6, December 19,
 BA 2152. Appreciate your tracing these through, locating their
 whereabouts and informing us.

SECRET

REC'D 16/4

1 FEB 45

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FLM WBS AMB

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OSS
Form 69 (Revised)**OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES**
OFFICIAL DISPATCH**DATE**

24 JANUARY 45

FROM

CASERTA, ITALY

TO

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

DISTRIBUTION

PRIORITY

ROUTINE

DEFERRED

IN 2198

FOR ACTION

SHEPARDSON

FOR INFORMATION

DIRECTOR, SECRETARIAT.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16-37558-2

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#28024. Abbott to Dians. Relay of Rome #652.

Sending from Rome 24 January following reports from Black:
 Series 37, 38; E-17: F-9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15; R-100, 100B,
 100C, 101, 101B, 102.

FORM 10023

24 JAN 45

FIVE 004

~~SECRET~~

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FORM 8-57 (Rev. 4-45)

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

OFFICIAL DISPATCH

DATE 11 JANUARY 46

REC'D 1150 12 JAN 46

TO

CISERTA, ITALY

PRIORITY

ROUTINE

DEFERRED

FROM

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

OUT-1030

DISTRIBUTION

CONFIRMATION TO ORIGINATOR

(FOR INFORMATION)

SHEPARDSON

DIRECTOR, SECRETARIAT

SECRET

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SECRET

#000000 Rodrigo from Milano.

In absence of request Black not send item labelled
 "Secretariat" for reason. This applies totally to this category
 and is at A.S.'s suggestion.

TEL 2041 12 JAN 46

FILE AND RES: TTB

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Form 69 (Revised)

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

OFFICIAL DISPATCH

DATE 6 JANUARY 1945

FROM

CASERTA, ITALY

TO

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

DISTRIBUTION

IN: 559

(FOR ACTION)

(FOR INFORMATION)

SHEPARDSON

DIRECTOR, SECRETARIAT.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16-57831-1

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~~SECRET~~

#23784. Relay of Rome #494. Grey, Rome, to Diane, Washington.

The following from Black for A. Smith:

"Condemnation of Christian Leftist Party probably based on
 1. Conviction that abandonment of Marxist principles accepted after
 mass of condemnation which brought change of name from Catholic
 Communist to Christian Left is tactical move and not interior change.
 Propagandists of Sinestra and perhaps also chief Rodano have affirmed
 in own circles that continuity with Catholic Communists' line persists.
 2. Taciturnities also declared in line with teaching of the Church are
 probably the definite defense of Communist Party and permanent tax on
 Christian Democrats so that if it can be feared this party prepared
 way for many Catholics into Communist Party. Vatican seems to prefer
 that part of group still small becomes outspoken Communist now, rather
 than have a full-grown Left party instrument of Communists. Declarations
 of independence toward Communists which appeared simultaneously with
 condemnation are not believed in Vatican. Leaders of Christian Left
 expected to hold on some time but will probably disband finally the
 party as they exceedingly good practicing Catholics. Veronese and
 other Catholic Action leaders have sympathies for Left and know a
 qualitatively high percentage of Catholic Actionmen has joined the Left.
 Togliatti convinced Italian workers masses are sentimentally Catholic,
 and is now preparing article to convince Catholics they can enter Communist
 Party. He said confidentially just before condemnation of Christian
 Left up to some time ago I was convinced I could collaborate loyally
 with Catholics and determine my conduct in this line. But now I am
 convinced this is impossible, the Church represents reactionary interests
 and will thus continue to collaborate only for reasons of tactics.
 Condemnation of Leftist Party is, however, not condemnation of progressive

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PAGE 2

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES
OFFICIAL DISPATCH

REF. NO.

FROM **CASERTA**

TO DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

RECEIVED**SECRET**

ideas and Genella, others, are stepping up their progressive social and political articles."

Following message for A. Smith: "Please send program and information of faculty journalism in Milwaukee and elsewhere."

TOS 2245

6 Jan 45

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Form 8-61 (Revised)

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

OFFICIAL DISPATCH

DATE January 4, 1945
FROMTO CASERTA, ITALY

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

DISTRIBUTION

IN 352

(FOR ACTION)

(FOR INFORMATION)

SEMPARDSON

DIRECTOR, SECRETARIAT

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16-37933-1

RECEIVED IN CODE OR CIPHER **SECRET***Black*

#23424. Grey, Rome to Diane, Washington.

Black requests following be wired to you: Osservatore yesterday carried long-expected refutation of "Christian Leftist Party". To answer many questions addressed to us we are authorized to declare that the principles and tendencies of the so-called 'Sinestra Christiana' are, notwithstanding this name, not in line or conformity with the teachings of the Church."

Confidential comment: Gonella says Pope has been talking to everybody about his fears of Communism taking over Europe and this test is his personal initiative. My experiences, those of Veronese and other well-informed persons confirm this declaration was expected and very well announced in his Christmas discourse to Cardinals. Last part and not to be traced to Montini, who although personally would not have taken the measure, never opposes ideas of Pope. "And thus those who promote this (Sinestra Christians) do not have the right to speak as representing Christian thought and still less to pretend that Catholics who want to further the well being of the people must adhere to their movement."

Confidential comment: Gonella very nervous about the whole declaration. Says this second part does not correspond with reality as Christian Left does not claim monopoly in Catholicism but liberty in choice of political means. He says Sinestra only 2,000 in Rome against 10,000 Catholic Democrats and thinks Sinestra will disband as leaders are good Catholics, fears he will now not be able to answer objections of Avanti! and of masses accusing his party of being pushed to right by Pope. Holds, however, that there are now proofs that Italian Communists have their main declarations and policies made at the Russian Embassy here.

FILE COPY

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ONE
FOUR

FROM **CASER**

Ref.
on this bu
Black at first report
B 14, 15, 16.

ICES

PAGE **2**

REF. NO.

101451a-1 U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

SECRET

to contact Black
ope. Will check
January reports

TON: 1/4/45 5:10 PM

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Form 100

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

PAGE 2

OFFICIAL DISPATCH

FROM CASERTA, ITALY

TO OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

REF. NO.

16-51401a-1

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

RECEIVED

SECRET

Reference cable #17754. Have not been able to contact Black on this but I interpret remarks as being his to Pope. Will check Black at first opportunity. Sending from Rome 5 January reports B 14, 15, 16.

TOR: 1/4/45 5:10 PM

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Form 10 (10-60)

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

OFFICIAL DISPATCH

DATE January 4, 1945

FROM

CASERTA, ITALY

TO

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

ROUTINE

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(FOR ACTION)

(FOR INFORMATION)

SHEPARDSON

DIRECTOR, SECRETARIAT

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16-37553-1

RECEIVED IN CODE OR CIPHER **SECRET***Black*

#23424. Grey, Rome to Diane, Washington.

Black requests following be wired to you: Osservatore yesterday carried long-expected refutation of "Christian Leftist Party". To answer many questions addressed to us we are authorized to declare that the principles and tendencies of the so-called 'Sinistra Christiana' are, notwithstanding this name, not in line or conformity with the teachings of the Church."

Confidential comment: Conella says Pope has been talking to everybody about his fears of Communism taking over Europe and this test is his personal initiative. My experiences, those of Veronese and other well-informed persons confirm this declaration was expected and very well announced in his Christmas discourse to Cardinals. Last part and not to be traced to Montini, who although personally would not have taken the measure, never opposes ideas of Pope. "And thus those who promote this (Sinistra Christians) do not have the right to speak as representing Christian thought and still less to pretend that Catholics who want to further the well being of the people must adhere to their movement."

Confidential comment: Conella very nervous about the whole declaration. Says this second part does not correspond with reality as Christian Left does not claim monopoly in Catholicism but liberty in choice of political means. He says Sinistra only 2,000 in Rome against 30,000 Catholic Democrats and thinks Sinistra will disband as leaders are good Catholics, fears he will now not be able to answer objections of Avanti and of masses accusing his party of being pushed to right by Pope. Holds, however, that there are now proofs that Italian Communists have their main declarations and policies made at the Russian Embassy here.

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OFFICIAL DISPATCH

DATE January 2, 1946			
FROM		PRIORITY	
JASIRTA, ITALY		ROUTINE	
TO		DEFERRED	
OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES		IN 159	
DISTRIBUTION			
FOR ACTION		FOR INFORMATION	
SIMPARDSON <i>Blank Report</i>		DIRECTOR, SECRETARIAT	

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SECRET

#210001. Relay Rome #164. Gray to Diane, Washington.

Shipping file copies starting 3 January. These will not be in order and will be incomplete inasmuch as all of the material was never processed.

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JAN 12/46 5:33 PM

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OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

OFFICIAL DISPATCH

DATE January 1, 1945			
FROM CASERTA, ITALY		PRIORITY	
TO OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES		ROUTINE	
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SHEPARDSON		DIRECTOR, SECRETARIAT	

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#23244. Grey, Rome, to Diane, Washington. Relay of Rome #471.

Sending from Rome 4 January communication 28 for A. Smith.
Black reports 85, 86, 87, 88: E Series 10, 11, 12.

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TOR: 1/3/45 3:18 PM

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OFFICIAL DISPATCH

DATE <u>January 1, 1944</u>		PRIORITY ROUTINE DEFERRED
FROM <u>CASERTA, ITALY</u>		
TO <u>OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES</u>		
DISTRIBUTION		IN 046
(FOR ACTION)	(FOR INFORMATION)	
SHEPARDSON <i>Page 2</i>	DIRECTOR, SECRETARIAT	

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SECRET

#22734. From Gray to Diane.

Shipping 1 January from Caserta following reports:
 Communication 27 for A. Smith. Memorandum 12 for A. Smith. Black
 Reports 82 through 85. E series 3 through 10 including note to
 E 10. A series 81. B series 7, 12, 13.

When you receive this packet would appreciate your comment
 on apparent increase in influence of Tisserand on our source.
 Afraid he may be in process of absorption.

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TOR: 1/1/45 12:55 PM

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OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

OFFICIAL DISPATCH

DATE December 30, 1944

REC'D

12/30/44 6:20 PM

TO

CASERTA, ITALY

PRIORITY

ROUTINE

FROM

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

DEFERRED

JUL 26645

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SECRET

#17754. Grey, Rome, from Diane.

Following from A. Smith to Black. "Reference your #444: Cable who in para 3 made remark on interpretation, etc?"

SECRET

12/30/44 7:07 PM

WAB:WTMB PLN AWS VB

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Form 68 (Revised)

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

OFFICIAL DISPATCH

DATE	DECEMBER 27, 1944	REC'D	12/28/44 - 9:41 AM
TO	CAMERA	PRIORITY	
FROM	OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES	ROUTINE	
		DEFERRED	
DISTRIBUTION		OUT: 26371	
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SHEPARDSON		DIRECTOR, SECRETARIAT.	

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16-50000-1

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#17264. Plans to Grey, Rome.

Your cables on car entirely satisfactory. Expense which we assume to be about \$150 monthly will be paid by W.O. Black should adjust his expense account same amount. Advise soon amount required and W.O. will apply necessary amount.

Reference your #386. Forward earlier copies Black material.

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SECRET

100H 12/28/44 -

10:23 AM

ELI VHS CAB

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Form 64 (Revised)

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

OFFICIAL DISPATCH

DATE

DECEMBER 27, 1944

FROM

CASERTA, ITALY

TO

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

PRIORITY

ROUTINE

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(FOR ACTION)

(FOR INFORMATION)

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DIRECTOR, SECRETARIAT

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

9-57082-2

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#41784. Grey, Rome to Diane. Relay of #423 from Rome.

Following message from Black:

"Remote to memorandum B of 13 September. An occasion is now offered to free best ecclesiastical collaborator on Russian and German affairs. O stepping up E reports of memorandum 9 to 25 a month, if supplementary monthly payment of \$100 agreed on. I am experiencing that E collaborators are too busy in their own work if no economic supplement added to transportation facilities for own work. I am planning to stay personally longer than February, perhaps until April, so as to get the organization here started as permanently as possible."

Sending from Rome 28 December communication 29 for A. Smith, B Series.

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FOR: 12/27/44 1:02 p.m.

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Form 69 (Revised)**OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES**
OFFICIAL DISPATCH

DATE <u>DECEMBER 27, 1944</u>		PRIORITY
FROM <u>CASERTA, ITALY</u>		ROUTINE
TO <u>OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES</u>		DEFERRED
DISTRIBUTION		IN 29387
(FOR ACTION)	(FOR INFORMATION)	
SHEPARDSON	DIRECTOR, SECRETARIAT.	

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 10-07859-2

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#21774. Gray, Rome to Diane. This is a relay of #424 from Rome.

The following message is for A. Smith sent by wire at Black's request because of timeliness information

"For Ideology.

1. Pope's message stresses the specific characteristic of democracy, government by the people as a postulate of these times when all citizens awakened to adulthood rightly claim the right to have a personal opinion, express it and actively cooperate to have it accepted as far as it tends to common good. Proves 1st paragraph 1st part and introduction.

2. Message stresses that institutional guarantee of real democracy is representation of real complexity of the people more true to personality than mass demagoguery. Quote from 2nd paragraph of 1st part in line of fundamental 9.

3. Message shows how government for the people depends on appeal to moral law superior to State authority and ultimately rooted in God. 2 last paragraphs 2nd part. Analysis 3rd part follows. Confidential comments. Privileged in assisting the Cardinal's morning recitation, afterwards speaking with Pope, remarked that interpretation of these 2 above is hit at leftist movements. Words "help", "independent", "democracy" are for some

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Form 50a

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

PAGE 2

OFFICIAL DISPATCH

SECRET

REF. NO.

TO OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

10-31461a-1 U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

FROM CASERTA, ITALY

RECEIVED

persons not aspirations of the mind but means to drug the vigilance of those whom faith would not consciously abandon or imperil the heritage of their Christian past. After public message ecclesiastical comments even of reactionaries are enthusiastic as the Pope now gives greenlight for open opposition to Nazism. Progressives as Veronesi new chief of Catholic Action sometimes called "Lay Pope". "The message excellent but 2 years too late."

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TUES 12/27/44 12:57 PM

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Form 68 (Revised)

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

OFFICIAL DISPATCH

DATE December 26, 1944 REC'D 12/26/44 6:23 PM

TO CASERTA, ITALY

FROM OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

DISTRIBUTION FOR INFORMATION

PRIORITY ROUTINE

DEFERRED YPT 26265

SHEPARDSON

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16-47152-1

TRANSMITTED IN CODE OR CIPHER

SECRET

SECRET

#17154. Diane to Grey, Rome.

Inform Black that Max Jordan leaving shortly for Rome but request foreknowledge not be disclosed.

Also advise Black that in view of present conditions no further communications to Belgium be sent. Letter follows.

SECRET

P.T. 12/26/44 7:31 PM

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Form 69 (Revised)

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

OFFICIAL DISPATCH

DATE <u>December 26, 1944</u>		REC'D <u>12/26/44</u> <u>6:23 PM</u>	
TO <u>CASERTA, ITALY</u>		PRIORITY	
FROM <u>OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES</u>		ROUTINE	
DISTRIBUTION		DEFERRED	
CONFIRMATION TO ORIGINATOR		FOR INFORMATION	
SHEPARDSON		DIRECTOR, SECRETARIAT	

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16-57553-1

TRANSMITTED IN CODE OR CIPHER

SECRET

SECRET

517144. Diane to Grey, Rome, for Black from A. Smith.
Re communications #24 of December 13th.

After long talk with my financial adviser, confirm
750 monthly to August first. This must cover all expenditures
and commitments.

Will refer to your communication #24 of December 16
as #24-A.

SECRET

FILE COPY

PLT: VHS AFS

TOD: 12/26/44 7:30 PM

INITIALS OF "RELEASING" OFFICER

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Form 69 (Revised)**OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES**
OFFICIAL DISPATCH

DATE DECEMBER 25, 1944		PRIORITY
FROM CASTERTA, ITALY		ROUTINE
TO OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES		DEFERRED
DISTRIBUTION		IN-29246
(FOR ACTION)	(FOR INFORMATION)	
SHEPARDSON	DIRECTOR, SECRETARIAT	

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 10-37553-2

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CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

#21501. Guy, Rome (#412) to Diane, Washington.

Sending from Rome 25 December Black reports 79, 80, 81;
communication 26 for A. Smith; A series 77; E series 2.

CONFIDENTIAL

TOR: 12/25/44 3:22 p.m.

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055
Form 69 (Revised)

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

OFFICIAL DISPATCH

DATE December 22, 1944

FROM

CASERTA, ITALY

rechecked

PRIORITY

ROUTINE

DEFERRED

TO

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

IT 29068

DISTRIBUTION

FOR ACTION

FOR INFORMATION

SHEPARDSON

DIRECTOR, SECRETARIAT

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16-57052-2

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Black Report

SECRET

621214. Crier to Diane, Washington. #398.

Question Black's car always perturbed me. He always insisted transportation be provided. We have been providing him and colleagues practically daily Italian taxi-cabs under issue this detachment. I have told Black repeatedly I consider this bad. However, he maintains his cover story with his associates is that because of White office work he is able to obtain transportation from Allied authorities. At first I thought because Black's stay here of short duration it worth taking chance, in view of his attitude, but as stay is considerably lengthened situation has become more acute. American Express arrangements temporarily held up pending Rodrigo's pending approval for them to have car via AFHQ. Because of necessity keeping Black and his operations completely out of picture, negotiations have proven complicated and time-consuming. However, I have every confidence they will be consummated within next 10 days. Reason for cable 29068 is to set up American Express project on clear-cut commercial basis with remittances to their Rome office if possible coming from New York White office. I believe this instance outright commercial cover only secure one.

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TEL: 12/22/44 5:39 PM

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Form 69 (Revised)

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

OFFICIAL DISPATCH

DATE DECEMBER 21, 1944

FROM GUSTAV, CAIRO

TO

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

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ALDRICH

DIRECTOR, SECRETARIAT, MAGLUT, 11070, X-2, MICHAELS

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#44307. From Wilson to Magruder for Aldrich.

1. Caserta has asked for Regal.

2. On several occasions Ritner has inquired about our FEA relations and our authority for having men placed there. Main point of contention is that OSS comes under Giles' letter of instruction, but civilian agencies do not. Have held general discussion in abeyance, but attempted to satisfy him on specific questions. Several times he has asked about our written authority. I have told him arrangements were made in Washington. Believe you should be able to be more specific. Another point is our having military under FEA cover. With Regal out, one bone of contention eliminated. But now there are tentative plans for Abraham of X-2 to be under same cover in Beirut. Cheston used to handle cover matters.

3. Don't forget last item page 2 your Washington agenda.

4. Mackin will call conference on your return to discuss avoidance of overlapping efforts JICA, X-2, and CIC* Middle East.

*Also received: CIA

FOR 12/22/44 9:42 AM

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Form 69 (Revised)

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

OFFICIAL DISPATCH

DATE December 21, 1944

FROM

CASTRA, ITALY

TO

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

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#20884. Grey, Rome, to Diana, Washington (#386 from Rome).

In the interest of security, instructions are requested as to whether you wish the copies of Black material formerly made here sent to you or destroyed by me.

SECRET

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Delayed by garble.

TOM: 12/22/44 9:32 PM

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065
Form 68 (Rev. 4-44)**OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES**
OFFICIAL DISPATCH

DATE December 19, 1944 REC'D 12/20/44 5:40 PM

TO CASERTA, ITALY

FROM OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

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DIRECTOR, SECRETARIAT

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#16394. Diame to Grey, Rome. Reference your #313.

Possible conspicuousness of Black having car and driver at his disposal perturbs us understand even difficult for ministers to obtain. Has arrangement with American express proven impractical? appreciate comment.

FLY HIS AMS VB

SECRET

TOD: 12/20/44 7:02 PM

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Form 69 (Revised)OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES
OFFICIAL DISPATCH

DATE	DECEMBER 18, 1944	PRIORITY
FROM	CASERTA, ITALY	ROUTINE
TO	OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES	DEFERRED
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(FOR ACTION)	(FOR INFORMATION)	
<i>Black Reports</i> SHEPARDSON	DIRECTOR, SECRETARIAT	

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SECRET

#20164. Rodrigo to Diane.

Query to Mathews in reference to your #13724 produced following answer:

(Rodrigo #2862 from Mathews, Lyon #86).

Black decided while in Algiers not to set up courier arrangement through us since we were leaving for France within few days. His plan then was to arrange courier through you in Italy. I forwarded three pouches from Black to Noddy's Office (Sic: New York Office?) during his stay Algiers. Capt. Andrews who was in charge of French Desk after my departure was advised what to do in case further material came from Black.

FOR: 12/18/44 6:39 a.m.

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Form 61 (Revised)

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

OFFICIAL DISPATCH

DATE DECEMBER 13, 1944

FROM

CASERTA, ITALY

TO

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

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(FOR ACTION)

(FOR INFORMATION)

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DIRECTOR, SECRETARIAT.

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RECEIVED IN CODE OR CIPHER**SECRET**#19564. Grey, Rome to Diana, Washington. Relay of Rome #339.

Sending from Rome December 14 Black reports 72, 73, memorandum 8; communication for A. Smith #29, A series 69, 70, 71. Special attention is called page 4 paragraph 2 of memorandum 8. I should appreciate your reactions by wire. I have advised source to be prudent this connection.

YOR: 12/13/44 - 8:55 PM

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Form 69 (Revised)**OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES**
OFFICIAL DISPATCHDATE: DECEMBER 11, 1944
FROM:

CASERTA, ITALY

TO:

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

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DIRECTOR, SECRETARIAT.

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#19084. To Deane, Washington (#313) from Rodrigo and Grey.

After a conference with Black, we believe that a car and driver should be furnished for him and colleagues' use. This will cost about \$150.00 a month. Will you check with Waterman and see if the budget can be increased this amount? The question of a driver is difficult if security is to be preserved. Recommend that you check with Brennan to see if he can supply a driver for a full-time job. We could provide a temporary driver until a permanent one is made available. Black is using transportation as payoff to people he is unable to recompense in any other way.

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TO: 12/11/44 - 4:42 PM

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Form 69 (Revised)OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES
OFFICIAL DISPATCH

DATE December 10, 1944

FROM CASERTA, ITALY

TO OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

PRIORITY

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DIRECTOR, SECRETARIAT, MACGRUDER

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SECRET
Black
SECRET

218944. To 154. (Relay of Rome #304) and 198.

1. Vatican circles have commented on Eden's statement as "hard and not opportune."
2. December 3 in Church of Cristo Re, a Capuchin Father declared that the moral condition of Italy was no reason why she should be insulted by a Foreign Minister. He declared Italy could start a new life only when foreign intervention is gone.
3. The Pope said to personnel of Radioaudisicini Italiane: "our dear and unhappy motherland may bless you, who earnestly desire its resurrection and its grandeur."
4. The Vatican telegraphed all its South American diplomatic representatives, except in Brazil and United States, to ascertain in each country public opinion and government attitude toward the internal and international situation of Argentina.
5. Mr. Amleto Cloggianni telegraphed the Vatican that there was no hope for mediation in Pacific War even if undertaken by Pope personally. He added Allies believe Japan is attempting to exploit temporary successes in China which they believe will soon be wiped out.

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FOR: 12/10/44 2:57 PM

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OFFICIAL DISPATCH

DATE December 10, 1944		PRIORITY ROUTINE DEFERRED
FROM CASERTA, ITALY		
TO OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES		
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(FOR ACTION) <i>James H. Thompson</i>	(FOR INFORMATION) DIRECTOR, SECRETARIAT, SECRET	

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FIGURE 34. BLACK. Grey to Diagonal.

Sending December Black memorandum number 7, communication
 25 for A. Smith.

SECRET

12/15/44

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Form 69 (Revised)**OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES**
OFFICIAL DISPATCH

DATE December 9, 1944

FROM CASERTA, ITALY

TO OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

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Magruder

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

16-37583-2

RECEIVED IN CODE OR CIPHER~~SECRET~~
SECRET#12784. ~~Copy, Rome #294 to Dlane, Washington.~~Sending from Rome 10 December Black reports 68, 69, 70, 71;
communication for A. Smith #21, A series 66, 67, 68; B series #6.

TOR: 12/9/44 4:59 PM

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OCS
Form 69 (Revised)**OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES**
OFFICIAL DISPATCH**DATE** December 9, 1944**FROM** CASERTA, ITALY**TO** OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

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~~HEAR~~ *Shapardson*DIRECTOR, ~~DOCTRINE~~, SECRETARIAT.
Magruder

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SECRETRECEIVEDCODE OR CIPHER**SECRET**#18774. Relay of #293 from Rome. Grey to Diane.

Our source reports from highly reliable authority that there is now in the Russian Embassy at Stockholm a plan for an agreement with the Vatican. The plan is considered seriously as the Soviet Embassy in Rome knows about it. It is claimed by original source that the Vatican has not made (recd - many) any proposal. Our source feels that this "knowledge" on the part of the Vatican may be a first step for talks.

TO: 12/9/44

4:35 PM

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Form 69 (Revised)**OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES**
OFFICIAL DISPATCH

DATE DECEMBER 8, 1944

FROM

CASERTA, ITALY

TO

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

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#18744. Relay of #290 from Rome. Grey to Diane.

Have sent from Rome December 9 Black reports 66, 67 and memorandum 6. He requests following information be transmitted to A. Smith: "kill till further notice first three sentences report 64A. Send book to C and R Washington but postpone visit till very laudative letter of general arrives. Can Martine be in France, Lyon or Paris, February when I expect to pass there for Belgium?"

208 12/9/44 - 4:46 PM

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Form 69 (Revised)**OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES**
OFFICIAL DISPATCH

DATE		DECEMBER 4, 1944	
FROM		CASERTA, ITALY	
TO		OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES	
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SHEPARDSON <i>ok</i>		DIRECTOR, SECRETARIAT.	

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#17724. 154 from 148, with reference to your #13564.

✓ ~~Grey points out~~ some Black items should be cabled. He requests these cables be relayed Dolbeare directly without OSS distribution Washington. Please cable your reaction. At this Headquarters, copies relayed cables strictly limited to Glavin, Rodrigo and myself.

FOR: 12/4/44 - 3:40 PM

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OSR
Form 68 (Revised)OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES
OFFICIAL DISPATCH

DATE December 1, 1944

REC'D 12/2/44 3:04 PM

TO CASERTA, ITALY

FROM OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

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U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16-37888-1

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#13724. Rodrigo from Lima.

No Black material received yet from Algiers. Black arranged with Jackson Matthews to receive material for sending Washington but understand Matthews no longer Algiers. Believe you are familiar with arrangements. Can you safely ascertain whom Matthews delegated to handle this matter after his departure? Has any material been sent? If so how much, by what means, when?

SECRET

FLM WBS VB AWS

12/2/44 5:16 PM

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Form 68 (Revised)OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES
OFFICIAL DISPATCH

DATE NOVEMBER 30, 1944

REC'D 12/1/44 5:34 PM

TO CASERTA, ITALY

PRIORITY

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OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

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#13564. 154 to 148 Caserta and Grey, Rome.

SECRET

109 has taken subject matter Caserta's 15394 under personal direction following instructions carry out his wishes regarding this material and its dissemination: should be no micro-filming or dissemination whatsoever other than here, and no processing or transfer of these documents to anyone abroad, even in OSS. To be familiar with these matters Grey should read documents for discussion with author or his successors. Grey should then deliver documents sealed in manner described in his cable 194 and they should not be opened until they reach this destination.

SECRET

PLM WRS AWS

1000 12/1/44 6:13 PM

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Form 69 (Revised)**OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES**
OFFICIAL DISPATCHDATE NOVEMBER 28, 1944

FROM

CASERTA

TO

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES**DISTRIBUTION**

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(FOR ACTION)

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DIRECTOR, SECRETARIAT.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16-37883-1

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#16724. To Dolbeare from Grey. (Relay of #208, Rome)

Have sent the following ~~Black~~ material from Rome on Nov. 28:
 Black Reports 60, 61, 62; memo 5; Communication for A. Smith* 20;
 A series 60; 61.

The following message is fr A. Smith and Waterman: "Smith
 can give Waterman the papers signed by White officer to accredit me
 as correspondent in Europe. Very important that Waterman obtain my
 official accreditation through Fletcher. This is to be wired to Public
 Relations Officer A.C.C. here. If this problem stays unsolved contacts
 will be difficult."

* Received: ANHEMITH

TOR: 11/28/44 10:18 PM

TELETYPE

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Form 69 (Revised)

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

OFFICIAL DISPATCH

DATE November 27, 1944

FROM
BERN, SWITZERLANDTO
OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

PRIORITY

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(FOR INFORMATION)

SHEPARDSON *Blackie report*

DIRECTOR, SECRETARIAT

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 16-27883-1

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SECRET

#1297. Glavin for Grey, information: Carib and Dolbeare.
#101. To Caserta.

Would be glad to see Blackie here but in view of his
nationality assume he should obtain visa thru his own
organization or thru Belgians. Please keep me advised as to
plans and what I can do to facilitate at this end.

SECRET

TOR: 11/27/44 10:01 PM, *copy*

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Form 69 (Revised)

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

OFFICIAL DISPATCH

DATE NOVEMBER 26, 1944

FROM CASERTA, ITALY

TO OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

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Black Reports
SHEPARDSON

DIRECTOR, SECRETARIAT

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16-57192-1

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S E C R E T

SECRET

✓
#16354. To Dolbeare from Groy, Rome #194.

Concerning your Washington #1263. Black material usually is delivered personally to me by him, however, occasionally a courier is used. The courier is always an S.I. officer. The material is then microfilmed to protect against loss and for processing purposes so as not to hold up packet while considering information. Probably this accounts for removal of staples and incorrect order. Ordinarily only material classified is filmed. With the exception of the film man who handles all our highest classified material, I am the only one who processes material or sees it. Film man is an American soldier of long OSS service and thoroughly secure. Black's handwriting presents many problems and believe numbering of reports not always accurate. We have furnished him a typewriter and he has agreed to learn to use it. All packets forwarded from me to you are in a brown manila envelope with the following legend written in longhand in pencil, "from black for A. Smith", with report numbers noted.

On each envelope should be 3 red seals and on the seal a coat of arms. The coat of arms contains 2 Maltese crosses, a lion and other devices. This envelope is enclosed in two other envelopes and sent by official courier to Intelligence Officer, Caserta who is supposed to forward the original with unbroken seals. I will check against microfilms and send report if you will wire number of missing pages.

TOR: 11/26/44 10:22 P.M.

COPY

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ONS
Form 88 (Revised)

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

OFFICIAL DISPATCH

DATE November 24, 1944

REC'D 11/24/44 5:14 PM

TO

BIRM

PRIORITY

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FROM

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

OUT 23734

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(FOR INFORMATION)

DIRECTOR, SECRETARIAT.

SECRET

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 10-5583-1

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SECRET

10347. To 110 from Garib and Dolbeare.

Blackie known as Black in Rome should proceed promptly. Would like to visit Switzerland en route Brussels. Believe he can be useful if you are same mind. His open task would be matters concerning his own organization. Cable Glavin for "Grey" who is handling in Rome as to date and practical arrangements.

SECRET

NOV 24 11/24/44 6:25 PM

PLM WHS AWS VS

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(SSS
Form 88 (Revised))

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

OFFICIAL DISPATCH

DATE November 24, 1944

REC'D 11/24/44 6:03 PM

TO

CASERTA, ITALY

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SHEPARDSON

Black Reports

DIRECTOR, SECRETARIAT

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16-57022-1

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SECRET

#12694. To Grey, Rome from Dolbeare. Information: Rodrigo, Caserta.

In view your telegrams #104 and #106 to Caserta and Black memoranda November 6 we agree he should leave Rome shortly preferably via Switzerland. Believe his ambassador or Vatican authority should make initiating request our assistance for transportation. Consult Black as to which or similar expedient. Meanwhile we are cabling 110 to arrange details with you. Copy of this message sent to Rodrigo who will cooperate if he arrives Caserta in time where expected by Sunday.

SECRET

FLM VHS CAB

TOD 11/24/44 6:41 PM

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Form 10 (Revised)OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES
OFFICIAL DISPATCH

DATE November 24, 1944

REC'D 11/24/44 5:14 PM

TO

CASERTA, ITALY

FROM

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

PRIORITY

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SHEPARDSON

DIRECTOR, SECRETARIAT

U. S. Government Printing Office 16-57880-1

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SECRET

#12624. ~~Gray, Rome for Black~~ from A. Smith. Reference your
#131 Rome to Caserta.

Transportation arrangements difficult. Inadvisable Green
request it. Attempting discover ordinary routine arrangements
but fear case of non-national in foreign country will present
great difficulty. Suggest you have M.W. apply Allied Commission
necessary permits to recall much needed teacher, without mentioning
work. Keeping us advised and on advice from you will then
communicate your message to Z. Instructing him begin inquiries
possibilities his arrange transportation once Allied Commission
permits secured. Reference memorandum 1 assume only action not
national center planned in Rome during initial period. What
about Andreotti?

PLI WAS SECRET

INITIALS OF "RELEASING" OFFICER

TIME 11/24/44

6123 PM

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11-11-61

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The first of these is the fact that the
 United States is a free country. The
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 is a free country. The third is the fact
 that the United States is a free country.
 The fourth is the fact that the United States
 is a free country. The fifth is the fact
 that the United States is a free country.
 The sixth is the fact that the United States
 is a free country. The seventh is the fact
 that the United States is a free country.
 The eighth is the fact that the United States
 is a free country. The ninth is the fact
 that the United States is a free country.
 The tenth is the fact that the United States
 is a free country.

三、三、三、三

THE

一、政治
 二、經濟
 三、文化
 四、教育
 五、社會
 六、宗教
 七、藝術
 八、科學
 九、法律
 十、軍事
 十一、外交
 十二、內政
 十三、財政
 十四、交通
 十五、衛生
 十六、體育
 十七、音樂
 十八、戲劇
 十九、電影
 二十、出版
 二十一、新聞
 二十二、廣告
 二十三、印刷
 二十四、建築
 二十五、園林
 二十六、美術
 二十七、手工
 二十八、農業
 二十九、牧業
 三十、漁業
 三十一、鹽業
 三十二、蠶絲
 三十三、茶葉
 三十四、糖業
 三十五、油業
 三十六、礦業
 三十七、冶煉
 三十八、製造
 三十九、運輸
 四十、倉庫
 四十一、保險
 四十二、銀行
 四十三、證券
 四十四、信託
 四十五、實業
 四十六、商業
 四十七、貿易
 四十八、稅收
 四十九、關稅
 五十、海關
 五十一、邊防
 五十二、國防
 五十三、軍備
 五十四、兵役
 五十五、治安
 五十六、警察
 五十七、消防
 五十八、救濟
 五十九、慈善
 六十、福利
 六十一、勞工
 六十二、婦女
 六十三、兒童
 六十四、青年
 六十五、老年
 六十六、殘疾
 六十七、疾病
 六十八、健康
 六十九、體育
 七十、娛樂
 七十一、遊戲
 七十二、運動
 七十三、競賽
 七十四、表演
 七十五、展覽
 七十六、會議
 七十七、講座
 七十八、演講
 七十九、報告
 八十、討論
 八十一、辯論
 八十二、爭論
 八十三、協商
 八十四、談判
 八十五、調解
 八十六、仲裁
 八十七、訴訟
 八十八、審判
 八十九、檢察
 九十、司法
 九十一、行政
 九十二、立法
 九十三、執法
 九十四、監督
 九十五、考核
 九十六、評定
 九十七、獎勵
 九十八、懲戒
 九十九、處分
 一百、終結

OSS
Form 69 (Revised)**OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES**
OFFICIAL DISPATCH**DATE** November 23, 1944**FROM**

CASERTA, ITALY

TO

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

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Black Report
SHEPARDSON

DIRECTOR, SECRETARIAT

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RECEIVED IN CODE OR CIPHER SECRET**SECRET**#15624. ~~Gray to Delbeare~~, Washington. Relay of Rome
#169.On Nov. 23rd sending from here Black communi-
cation for A. Smith 20; Memo 4 and A. Series 57-9.**SECRET**

TOR: 11/23/44 3:24 PM

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Form 49 (Revised)OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES
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SHEPARDSON	DIRECTOR, SECRETARIAT.	

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16-37183-1

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SECRET

#15394.

Consult cable #158 from Rome to 154 and Dolbeare from 148 (information Grey and 622) Washington. It is my understanding you told Grey that material from Black should not receive any local dissemination. Occasionally, as in this case, nature of information would warrant controlled dissemination AFHQ. Would like from you authority to exercise discretion on reports this nature, using great care in protecting source.

THE POW

TOR: 11/23/44 - 8:28 PM

SECRET

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Form 69 (Revised)OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES
OFFICIAL DISPATCH

DATE NOVEMBER 21, 1944

FROM

CASERTA, ITALY

TO

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

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SHEPARDSON

DIRECTOR, SECRETARIAT

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16-37513-1

SECRET

RECEIVED IN CODE OR CIPHER

#15324. Gray and 622, Rome #158, to Dolbeare and 198.

Reference your #1169 following included in. Black report 52 now on route Washington.

1. Son of Belgian Ambassador to Holy See, Louis Van Nieuwenhuys, quotes Berger-Waldenberg as saying Otto von Hapsburg received visa to come to Europe at insistence of Stalin in order to talk with Pope. This is interpreted by Black to indicate that Stalin wants to get sympathy of Monarchist circles in order to bring about recognition rapidly.

2. In same report Black also states that von Froelichsthal, secretary of Austrian Committee in Rome, Christian Democrat, says Austrians are not afraid of Sovietization as Christian Democrats are very much to the left as Socialists also are. Poll taken in Rome of Austrians indicates 55 percent are Christian Democrats, rest are monarchists, Liberalists, and Socialists. Jews all voted for Monarchy. It is believed by Black that the majority want far-reaching reforms with reparations and State Socialism but want to do it themselves and not let the Soviets do it. General tendency, he says is to work for occupation of Austria by Americans.

3. The following is included in JR-1247 now en route to Washington: The Pope received Prince Ruprecht of Bavaria in a private audience which lasted more than an hour. During the interview it is believed the arrangement of the territories of Bavaria and Austria were discussed.

4. Included in our JR-1240 now on route to Washington was the following: (This information is controlled) The arch-bishop of West-minister reported to Vatican that Austrian Catholic movement plans

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088
Form 89 a

9-13 2296

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES
OFFICIAL DISPATCH

PAGE 2

FROM CASERTA, ITALY TO DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES REF. NO. 15324

RECEIVED

annexation of Bavaria to Austria, also Hungary and Saxony, as well as other German territory of Catholic predominance, to form an empire under leadership of Otto of Hapsburg or a Christian Social Republic. The British Government intends to leave the Austrians free, he stated, to choose whichever of these institutions they desire.

5. I believe that the foregoing is valuable background for Austrian underground problem. Further investigation is being carried out independently by Black and others.

TON: 11/21/44 11:00 p.m.

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Form 69 (Revised)**OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES**
OFFICIAL DISPATCHDATE NOVEMBER 19, 1944

FROM

CASERTA, ITALY

TO

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

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SHEPARDSON *Rec'd. Dup. 11/32/44*

DIRECTOR, SECRETARIAT

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#14324. To Dolbeare, Washington from Grey Rome (#131).

The following is from Black for A. Smith. "Zammit obviously was not told that transportation was possible and had only an invitation, no order from superior. He was written here he wants to come back, but needs order to break teaching engagement. When permits Allied Commission, and travel facilities are arranged the following telegram from N.W. can be confirmed to him through apostolic delegate. Master general orders you here to Rome if transportation is possible. This message can be forwarded to him as a courtesy of the Allied authorities Foghvge (sic) office which was recognized useful to the war effort (see letter T) with the mention that N.W. will confirm if necessary through official church channels. As N.W. is useful through experience and authoritative function but has not sufficient time for many interviews, Zammit's arrival here for 3 months training in Rome from January to April is important."

TOR: 11/19/44 11:03 a.m.

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Form 69 (Revised)**OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES**
OFFICIAL DISPATCHDATE **NOVEMBER 17, 1944**FROM **CASERTA, ITALY**TO **OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES**

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SH. PARDESON *W. H. Parsons*

DIRECTOR, SECRETARIAT

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SECRET

#14474. To Dolbeare, Washington from Grey. Relay of Rome #125.

Have sent from Rome 17 November Black reports 52
and 53, A series 46, 47, 49, 50, 52, 53, Blacks 52 of con-
siderable importance.

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TOR: 11/17/44 2:43 PM

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Form 62 (Revised)OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES
OFFICIAL DISPATCH

DATE NOVEMBER 16, 1944 REC'D 11/17/44 5:05 P.M.

TO CASERTA, ITALY

FROM OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

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(CONFIRMATION TO ORIGINATOR)

DIRECTOR, SECRETARIAT

SHEPARDSON

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SECRET

411694 To Gray and 622 at Rome from Wolbeare and 198.
Reference #97 paragraph #1187 from 622, Rome-Caserta.
Persons here concerned with German-Austrian underground resist-
ance potentialities much interested. Suggest you seek confirmation
through Wlach working entirely independently.

TID: 11/17/44 5:42 p.m.

EB:RM FLH JEO:G:UTIER AWS

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INITIALS OF "RELEASING OFFICER"

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Form 69 (Revised)OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES
OFFICIAL DISPATCH

DATE November 14, 1944

FROM

CASERTA, ITALY

TO

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

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(FOR INFORMATION)

SHEPARDSON

DIRECTOR, SECRETARIAT

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SECRET

#13834. Grey, Rome #106, to Dolbeare, Washington.

Believe Black should be furnished number two man by White office. Man to be chosen from White Brussels personnel and who could be left in Rome until organization is perfected. Think Black will be compromised if he remains here too long. If approved wire if White office will have \$2000 additional budget for this.

SECRET

TOR: 11/14/44 4:27 PM

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Form 69 (Revised)**OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES**
OFFICIAL DISPATCH

DATE November 9, 1944		ROUTINE PRIORITY DEFERRED
FROM CASERTA, ITALY		
TO OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES		
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#12874. Grey to Dolbeare, Washington. Relay of Rome-Caserta #78.

Following Black material sent from Rome 8 November communication for A. Smith 14 and memoranda 12 and 13.

Leach Reports
15.5.48

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TOR: 11/9/44 4:14 PM
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OCS
Form 32 (Revised)OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES
OFFICIAL DISPATCH

DATE November 8, 1944

REC'D November 8, 1944 5:44 PM

TO

CASERTA, ITALY

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FROM

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DIRECTOR, SECRETARIAT

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SECRET

110184. To Grey at Rome for ~~Black~~

Following received from London. "Letter delivered to Father
 Transit yesterday. Has teaching commitments here and does not know
 whether he will leave."

Black Reports 15, 528.

SECRET

FILE 6100

11/8/44 6:07 PM

INITIALS OF "RELEASING" OFFICER

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Form 68 (Revised)

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

OFFICIAL DISPATCH

DATE	NOVEMBER 7, 1944	REC'D	11/8/44 1:49 PM
TO	CASERTA, ITALY	PRIORITY	
FROM	OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES	ROUTINE	
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SH PARDSON		DIRECTOR, SECRETARIAT	

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#10064. To Grey for Black from A Smith. Rome.

Black Reports
1552
SECRET

Green and White feel necessary you continue Rome couple months because of high value placed quality your work and importance having machinery for its continuance along with wish you check collaborators work which is excellent in ideological but not yet in news or confidential background field.

Doing everything possible accomplish what you ask. Emphasis laid on need take time for proper training Rome particularly. Feared you felt limit imposed but assure you must be considered dangerous especially in face difficulties transportation, unsettled conditions everywhere and almost practical impossibility getting back Europe once you leave.

Following definite arrangements made:

1. I have \$1500 to cover your personal expenses next 3 months. Telegraph when needed.
2. Impossible obtain sum you asked but something accomplished. Italy Portugal taken care of until next October. Shall receive \$3,000 January cover 6 months period for other European work. Tentative promises like amount for following 6. Allocation your judgement. Must include personal and traveling expenses.

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INITIALS OF "RELEASING" OFFICER

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CNS
100102a

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

OFFICIAL DISPATCH

PAGE _____

2

DATE _____

FROM: OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

TO: _____

16-51450-1 GPO

TRANSMIT CASERTA, ITALY**SECRET**

3. Arrangements made send you soon short trip Switzerland for discussion pressing matters with D.S. Expected you return directly Rome.

4. Green and White want more information other countries especially Spain France.

5. If practical get letter from Boss praising White work sending photostat here. Otherwise letter from H.W. Re your Rome work. Everything fine here.

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FLM JEO'G/CTMB AWS

TOD: 11/5/44 2:25 PM

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DATE November 5, 1944		PRIORITY
FROM CASERTA, ITALY		ROUTINE
TO OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES		DEFERRED
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#11964. Grey, Rome, to Dolbeare for A. Smith.
#056. Rome-Caserta.

Black reports following: "After special meeting Montini and others and approved Gillet center starting soon Gillet as unit of Brussels network. Am giving methodology daily in Angelicaum Ecujn (sic) second part in January and NW and others helping. Hurry also to Rome 3 copies of methodology CD-56789 and 10 French Spanish services best books about Russia, 10 French copies of my book and specially Synarchist Column."

SECRET

TOR: 11/5/44

10:23 PM
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Form 69 (Revised)

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

OFFICIAL DISPATCH

DATE November 4, 1944

FROM

CASERTA, ITALY

TO

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

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IN 24694

(FOR ACTION)

(FOR INFORMATION)

SHEPARDSON

DIRECTOR, SECRETARIAT,

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16-37183-1

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SECRET

#11774. Grey, Rome #49, to Dolbeare.

SECRET

Following from Black: Talks with Pope and State Secretary based on establishing center soon in Brussels. Must leave Rome approximately 25 November for Paris and be in Brussels beginning December. In January return Paris. Please confirm budgets of notes 8 and 10. Communicate to Smith special blessing of Pope.

* Portion garbled. V&R requested.

TOR: 11/4/44 2:11 PM

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Form 69 (Revised)OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES
OFFICIAL DISPATCHDATE November 4, 1944

FROM

CASERTA, ITALY

TO

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

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DIRECTOR, SECRETARIAT,

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#11764. Vanderhoef, Rome #52, to Rodrigo, Washington. In reference to Caserta to Rome #28 (Washington-Caserta #3824)

Investigation disclosed following Black reports Abbott file: Reports 15 through 26 inclusive notes 1 through 6 inclusive, communication to AS-10. These being forwarded by Rome courier 4 November. Search still being made for report 9 and communications to AS-8, 9. Cannot understand your reference to report 28 as Dolbeare congratulated Black on its contents 2 November.

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TOR: 11/4/44 3:50 PM

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OFFICIAL DISPATCH

DATE NOVEMBER 3, 1944

FROM CASERTA, ITALY

TO

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

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(FOR ACTION)

DIRECTOR, SECRETARIAT.

SECRET*Special Black Report*
SHEPARDSON

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16-37853-1

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✓ #11694. Vanderloef to Dolbeare. This is a relay of #40 and 41 from Rome.

Abbott: not handling Black Mission. My code name given me by Black is Grey. In future refer all Black queries to Grey. This in accord with way Black is setting up Rome organization.

Mailing from Rome November 3, two documents from Black following titles: "Niederschrift Der Predigt Des Bischofs von Munster am Sonntagabend, 3 August 1941 in Der St. Lambertkirche in Munster" and Memo to Dr. Frick, Minister of Interior from Bishop of Wurttemberg". Black considers these of great historical importance.

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Received at SOINAGYFF

TOR: 11/4/44 1:35 AM

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SECRET

10 5 26
Black Paper

8 December 1944

Mr. James C. Duan, Director
Office of European Affairs
Department of State
Washington, D. C.

Dear Jimmie:

I think the attached memorandum
will be of interest to the Secretary. Will
you please see that it reaches his desk.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

William J. Donovan
Director

Attachment

SECRET

SECRET

3 December 1944

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY OF STATE

I attach Black Series reports numbers 12, 13 and 14. No. 12 relates to Inroads of Communism in Italy; No. 13 to Conditions Among the Arabs in Algiers and No. 14 to Gestapo Imprisonment and Torture of German Catholic Priests and Increase in Collaboration between German Protestants and Catholics.

William J. Donovan
Director

Attachment

SECRET

SECRET

8 December 1944

Miss Grace Tully
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Grace:

I think the attached memorandum
will be of interest to the President. Will
you please see that it reaches his desk.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

William J. Donovan
Director

Attachment

SECRET

SECRET

3 December 1944

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

I attach Black Series reports numbers 12, 13 and 14. No. 12 relates to Inroads of Communism in Italy; No. 13 to Conditions Among the Arabs in Algiers and No. 14 to Gestapo Imprisonment and Torture of German Catholic Priests and Increase in Collaboration between German Protestants and Catholics.

William J. Donovan
Director

Attachment

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~~SECRET~~ Special Report #12

(October 23, 1944)

INROADS OF COMMUNISM IN ITALY

In Anglo-Saxon countries as well as in stabilized democracies, such as Scandinavia, Holland, Belgium and Switzerland, it is clear that communism is not a real danger but a bogey. In Italy there is no possible doubt that communism is a real danger. The concrete revolutionary program of socio-communism (both parties are intimately linked) has an immense appeal to the poorer classes which is shown by hundreds of little signs, including the sale of their newspapers. Take the Communist paper for instance: "L'Unita", daily paper of the Communist Party, has a circulation of about 60,000. The sales in Rome are between 30,000 to 35,000; in the provinces about 10,000, and the rest are given away.

If the Communists should obtain a majority and dominate the government, there is serious fear that they will introduce dictatorship. This fear is based on the brutal dictatorial methods they are using:

- a) for gathering memberships. In Rome, impressive proofs were given to show how communist propagandists go from house to house to demand signatures on communist membership cards. Threats are often added, and in some cases, the propagandist is armed. Large

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numbers of poor and ignorant people sign in order to avoid trouble. Reports from the country show the same phenomenon happens there and even many small factory owners join the party, convinced that communists will win anyhow.

- b) where communist mayors or officials have been appointed, they are quasi-dictatorial in trying to avoid the growth of other parties. Meetings are broken up, posters forbidden, etc.
- c) In Italy, communism does not produce, with brutality, greater efficiency, but only with brutality, anarchy. Numerous cases are quoted of mobs acting violently. People who live in the country are often awakened by shots at night; the proprietors have to defend their goods against robbers or excited bands.
- d) Italian communism, though officially respectful of religion, is showing signs of recurring anti-clericalism. Many stories about communist mobs threatening priests, making anti-religious inscriptions, etc., have been checked.

These facts do not produce the conclusion that freedom should be suppressed in Italy for communists, but do indicate that maintaining executive power is necessary to safeguard the essential

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human rights and principles of democracy, if necessary, against
the class, of an excited proletarian majority.

Comment: Further studies on this subject are being made.

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SECRETSpecial Report #13

(September 28, 1944)

CONDITIONS AMONG THE ARABS IN ALGERIA

1. The intelligent younger Arabs are very embittered about practical discrimination. Theoretically they are equal, but in fact they cannot rise to high posts in the Army and the Administration, even when they are capable and honest. The military discipline has been the best moral education for Arabs up to now. Their religion allows all moral faults except inhospitality.
2. Racial hatred, Anti-French and still more, anti-Jewish, sown by German propaganda, is still growing. French authorities, ignorant of the language, seem to be insufficiently informed. It is reported that Rene Capitant, Commissioner of Education, attended a congress of Mussulmen chieftains recently, at Tettgini, and the rebel agitator leader "Farhail Abbas" had the whole assembly sing revolutionary independence songs in his presence. Their political passion is rising more and more, and a secret traffic in arms is becoming better organized. There is no fear of immediate danger, and it is inadvisable to make any concessions at this time as the Arabs are evidently not ripe for self-government.
3. The only man who really won the respect of Mussulmen was General Weygand. He knew how to be very severe, and Mussulmen like

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a man who can show himself a "Great Chief". He showed respect for them.

Pelania was considered in a favorable light, more or less, because he was the "Marshall", and because of the anti-Semitic laws. The latest Governors and also Catroux are considered by Mussulmen to be feeble and ignorant of their problems.

Note: The above is a summary of reports from a reliable and intelligent observer.

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 1000100020011-0

(September 2, 1944)

**OSTAPO IMPRISONMENT AND TORTURE
 OF GERMAN CATHOLIC PRIESTS**

In an interview with a Monsignor whose name cannot be disclosed, details were given of systematic inquiries made in Germany by priests who traveled from house to house and also indirectly received information from guards at concentration camps. These inquiries which have been made show that more than a thousand German priests have been imprisoned for indefinite periods for activities considered anti-Nazi. Of these, close to 950 have died as a result of their treatment. In Dachau alone 70 have perished.

Our spokesman, who has a scientific mind and the customary prudence of a Monsignor, stated that the tales of torture had not been exaggerated but, on the contrary, understated. He explained how he has found in Germany, a double terror: the fairly common knowledge of the extreme tortures inflicted for the least anti-Nazi activity, and the terror exercised against those who would want to communicate their knowledge to foreigners. The torture is not only fantastic in the invention of various sources of pain, but also in the degraded forms of imposing humiliation. The Monsignor said that when he first knew that the ninety year old Dean of Erfurt had been obliged, by a concentration camp guard,

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to model his cathedral in human dung, he had thought this a wild exaggeration. Having checked the case, he found it to be correct.

A recent interview with the Monsignor disclosed how, in many instances, the reasons for the imprisonment and torture of German Catholic priests are often flimsy and far-fetched. Father Koch, for example, was editor of the "Kirchenzeitung" (diocesan weekly of Church affairs) in Munchen. This paper was demanding that editors of Church papers should be lay people and members of the Nazi corporation "Reichspressekammer". A layman took over and the paper continued. Father Koch was later imprisoned because "he had used the lay director as a straw man".

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Special Back Report (Continued,

INCREASE IN COLLABORATION BETWEEN
GERMAN PROTESTANTS AND CATHOLICS

In a recent interview with a German priest, whose name cannot be disclosed for obvious reasons, he told how, in his travels from house to house and also through the information he received from guards at concentration camps, he was impressed by the development under Nazism of religious life in Protestant groups. In some regions where the "confessional" church is strong, certain forms of religious community life, similar to the orders and other societies of "regulars" in the Catholic Church, may be found. This way of life which was totally centered on religion, was forbidden by the Gestapo, and the members were ordered, without further notice, to leave. The founder of one of the communities was later put in a concentration camp. Protestant seminaries which had developed have now been suppressed. The lay organizations consisting of pastors' helpers were the only ones to escape Nazi attention.

In many Protestant circles with which our spokesman was in contact, he remarked that the spirit of denominational controversy was being replaced by frank and open-minded examination of other religious viewpoints. Many Catholic books are read by Protestants, and Protestant books by Catholics, a condition which was formerly rather rare.

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Among earlier examples of the development of a strong spirit of Christian cooperation are the following:

After the destruction of St. Hedwige's Cathedral in Berlin, two pastors of the Protestant Confessional Church called on Monsignor Banasch, Dean of the Chapter, to offer their churches which were located in the neighborhood, for Catholic services. Because of liturgical regulations, it was impossible to accept this offer. Monsignor Banasch, however, emphasized his gratitude and appreciation for this act which has strengthened Christians in their resistance to Nazi paganism.

Since the day in 1944, when Cardinal Faulhaber, in his famous sermon commemorating the coronation of Pope Pius XI, offered the German Evangelical Church the brotherly cooperation of Catholics in defense of their common Christian heritage, solidarity between Catholics and Protestants has grown stronger from year to year. Today, as a matter of course, a Catholic priest attends the funeral of a pastor of the Protestant Confessional Church and vice versa. Protestant pastors have frequently attended meetings organized by the Catholic clergy. Catholic priests have taken care of the families of Protestant pastors imprisoned by the Gestapo.

Below: The above is a summary of reports from an unusually reliable and well-informed source.

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8 December 1944

Mr. James C. Dunn, Director
Office of European Affairs
Department of State
Washington, D. C.

Dear Jimmie:

I think the enclosed memorandum
will be of interest to the Secretary. Will
you please see that it reaches his desk.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

William J. Donovan
Director

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SECRET

8 December 1944

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY OF STATE

The Black Series report which is enclosed (No. 11) has as its subject German Catholic Resistance to the Nazis.

William J. Donovan
Director

Enc.

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SECRET

8 December 1944

Miss Grace Tully
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Grace:

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will be of interest to the President. Will
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Thank you.

Sincerely,

William J. Donovan
Director

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5 December 1944

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

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William J. Donovan
Director

Enc.

SECRET

SECRETSpecial Agent Robert All

(October 26, 1944)

GERMAN CATHOLIC RESISTANCE
TO THE NAZIS

Typical stories of solid resistance of German Catholics to Nazi totalitarianism were told in an interview by a German priest who has, for several years, visited bishops and clergymen regularly on special missions. His name and whereabouts may not be revealed for obvious reasons. Although no arms are available for offensive action against Nazism, the ideological opposition is systematic and undoubtedly considered very dangerous by the Nazi Masters. The best proof of this is that the arrest of priests is steadily mounting. More than two hundred priests are known to have died in concentration camps. Sometimes their ashes are sent to relatives; sometimes no news at all is available and the news of death leaks out through guards at the concentration camp. More than three hundred priests are now in these concentration camps. Among them is Hggr. Neuhäuseler, head of the Cathedral Chapter at Munich (and right hand man of Cardinal Faulhaber). To judge about the numerical importance of these arrests it is necessary to remark that most of the younger priests are in the army so that the fact that 300 cases of opposition were grave enough to compel the Gestapo to act, is a sign of widespread resistance. That the Gestapo is reluctant, for political reasons, to imprison priests,

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and more still, bishops, is shown by the following episode:

Bishop Ehrenborg of Wurzburg had defied certain Nazi regulations and the Gestapo resorted to an old trick used before on Cardinal Faulhaber, Cardinal Luitzer and others: they staged a popular demonstration against him with the aim of frightening him. The masses, mostly imported from outside, had shouted slogans and thrown stones for some time before the Gestapo entered the Bishop's palace to take him "under protection". The Bishop opened the balcony window and cried to the people - "God be praised the Gestapo is finally taking a bishop prisoner". The Gestapo chief then started backing out and nothing happened: the Gestapo has orders to avoid at all price, making martyrs. In one case the Nazi methods succeeded in driving a bishop from his diocese: Bishop Sproll of Rottenburg is still not allowed back, and is living as an ill man near Munich.

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8 December 1944

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Washington, D. C.

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Attachment

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SECRET

8 December 1944

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY OF STATE

The attached Black Series report
(No. 10) relates to the activities of a monk
in aiding French Resistance.

William J. Donovan
Director

Attachment

SECRET

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8 December 1944

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8 December 1944

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William J. Donovan
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Attachment

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Special Agent Report 619

(September 11, 1944)

**COMMANDANT LEMOINE, SECOND IN
COMMAND OF THE MAQUIS
IN R.I.**

Commandant Lemoine, second to the Chief of the "Maquis" R.I., the now famous Colonel Bayard, arrived by plane in Rome today (11 September) having left Lyon yesterday and bringing an authentic account of the growth of the "Sud-Est". R.I. means "Resistance here region" and groups the departments of Drome, Jura, Ain, Rhone, Savone et Loire, Savoie, Haute Savoie, Isere, Ardeche and Vercors. The Maquis of R.I. which has now come into the open as French Force of the Interior, counts 40,000 men, divided in a great number of small groups which have been supplied systematically, although irregularly, with American arms. Sometimes seventy planes come over from Algiers, London, or Normandy; sometimes only one dropped it fifteen parachute supplies. One parachute alone generally brought fifteen containers with machine guns, submachine guns, bombs or the most appreciated ammunition, -the "plastics", small sticks of very powerful explosive. The Maquis R.I. has so disrupted the German communications that the Allied troops which were scheduled to arrive at Antibes in sixty days got there in seventeen days. When the American troops had encircled Lyons on Saturday, September 2nd, the Maquis entered the town in stolen motor cars

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and tanks and managed to subdue the stubborn German resistance in the town. Arms had also been taken from hidden depots organized at the moment of the French capitulation and a great part of the FFI was clothed in the French uniforms which had also been kept for D-day.

Commandant Lemoine bears his assumed name truthfully for as the name signifies, he is a monk of one of the great old orders. He was one of the founders of the now famous illegal "Cahiers du Temoignage Chretien" of which he brought to Rome the last issue (July 1944), printed in 180,000 copies and also the last issue (No. 18) of "Courier Francais du Temoignage Chretien", popular edition printed in nearly half a million copies. He collaborated in the foundation of the first "Maquis" in Savoye, end of 1941. The leader of the group was Faure, whose real name may now be known: La Vatielle d'Ossle, French officer, father of seven children who organized the first armed bands in the mountains. Lavallette was taken prisoner by the Germans, but escaped, jumping from the train which was to take him to prison. He escaped to North Africa through Spain and is now back in France, member of the Staff of General Gachet, who leads the French Forces of the Exterior in Southern France, as General Koenig does in the Paris region. Similar armed groups of other provinces were united in the R.1 of the Southeast region by Colonel Bayard who is still leading the FFI

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groups there. Commandant Lemoine who was a reserve officer before the war was regularly mobilized by mandate of General De Gaulle after having served "illegally" for some time. He travelled several times in various disguises to Paris, Belgium, Switzerland for contact work and led military operations during the last five months. He worked also with the president of the "Mouvements Unis de la Resistance" organized at Lyon (Alban). The Communists who are organized apart have their delegates at all the central headquarters though working efficiently, refuse to be members of the "United Movement of Resistance" receiving their orders only from their delegates. It is typical that the present general leader of the FFI "Sud-Est" as well as the initiator Lavallette d'Oria, and "Alban" the president of the Lyon Group of the United Movement of Resistance as well as Georges Bidault, president of the General Council of Resistance in Paris, are fervent Catholics. It is touching to hear that the leader of the R.I. "Sud-Est", Colonel "Bayard" received Holy Communion from the hands of his second Commandant Lemoine every day they spent together in the Maquis. Commandant Lemoine is now back in France, having left by plane one day after arrival.

The forces of the FFI who have been partly instructed by the officers parachuted to them, or coming from the regular army, are unanimous in the desire to carry the fight into Germany. Their

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tales of German atrocity are convincing. The cooperation of Catholics and non-Catholics is splendid for even the non-Catholic feel that the patriotic motives have deeper roots in the revived Christian tradition of France.

Comment: This information has been received from an unusually reliable and well-informed source in Rome.

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8 December 1944

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Enc.

SECRET

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8 December 1944

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY OF STATE

Enclosed are two reports (Numbers 8 and 9) of the Black Series. They deal with Catholic Radio Activities in Italy and Radio Vaticana.

William J. Donovan
Director

Enc.

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8 December 1944

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Washington, D. C.

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William J. Donovan
Director

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SECRETSpecial Black Report 68

(October 31, 1944)

CATHOLIC RADIO ACTIVITIES IN ITALY

The Catholic Radio Center was established by the Cardinal's Commission for the Direction of Italian Catholic Action (founded by the Holy Father), in May 1940, with the aim of morally and spiritually influencing, by direct and indirect means, the national radio programs, which had been monopolized by the Government and used exclusively for Fascist political, cultural, informational, educational and military propaganda after that Party gained its foothold, and especially from the time of its conquest of the Empire.

All radio programs, even the most harmless (as, for example, programs of chamber music) had in some way to comply with the absurd regulations set up by Ministerial functionaries placed in charge of program revision, and had also to meet with the approval of the heads of the various institutions of the totalitarian State: G.I.L.; O.N.D.; O.N.M.I.; schools; etc. - regulations which, as one may easily realize, sought blindly to exalt power-drunk and rapacious military nationalism. And this could not but lead to total injuring of morals and of religion.

The broadcast of Sunday Mass, the Gospel comment

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(controlled), a few plays with religious themes during the periods of the major Church feasts, and a few selections of liturgical music occasionally included in regular concert programs, should have satisfied (according to the Fascist directors) all the spiritual needs of a Catholic people, and silenced their scruples in that direction.

From this situation arose the necessity of influencing the programs, not with the negative system of destructive criticism, of empty polemics, of reprimand and protests, but with the activity of an intelligent and wise collaboration which would interest listeners and which would prove at the same time acceptable to those in charge of government policy.

But to obtain such a form of collaboration, without having been previously enrolled in the Fascist Party, or without offering the guarantees of blind obedience which were exacted (by which no one, for any reason, could be presented over the microphone unless his name, even before his text, were approved by the authorized section of the Ministry of Popular Culture) was almost impossible—especially in view of the fact that the Catholic Radio Center was careful to select its collaborators from among those artists and scholars who had preserved, in the face of dictatorship, their faith in independence and liberty and their firm hope that the

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people would return to normality (though, of course, after a hard struggle).

Nevertheless, drawing on the faithful friendship of certain functionaries of the E.I.A.R. (Italian Committee for Radio Additions), the Catholic Radio Center succeeded in securing approval for a modest schedule which, from year to year was improved and developed:

- 1) Monthly broadcasts of organ concerts of sacred music, polyphonic and Gregorian;
- 2) Periodic commemorations of saints;
- 3) Notices of activities at abbeys, Basilicas, Cathedral, etc;
- 4) Inclusion, in the regular schedule of radio-drama of plays by Catholic authors chosen by the Catholic Radio Center and of plays on sacred themes or basically spiritual, chosen by the Catholic Radio Center.

All this was granted us.

The requests for talks on higher religious and liturgical culture were adamantly refused, as were those requests for catechetical lessons, for a fifteen minute Mission program, (informative broadcasts on the activities of missionaries throughout the world with backgrounds of song and music, dialogue presentations of carefully authenticated episodes, anecdotes, etc.)

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The collaboration began in October 1940, six months after the organization of the Catholic Radio Center. The names of the chosen collaborators were closely guarded, even though they were religious - the only ones to whom was granted the right of exclusion from the Fascist Party pledge without being suspected of subversive activities.

Very few laymen were found suitable, and, in any case, they were denied the right of reading directly over the microphone but had to broadcast through means of an authorized "reader" - a specialist who invariably robbed the most significant passages of their intended impact.

Meanwhile, although relationships with representatives of the General Governing Board of the E.L.A.R. preserved an appearance of cordiality and correctness, contacts with the technical under-staff were characterized by brusqueness and antipathy. Each one of these men enjoyed the exclusive privilege of his professional capacity and claimed that the Secretary of the Catholic Radio Center should limit his activity to acting as intermediary between the religious authorities of the places from which were to be broadcast radio adaptations of sacred documents, leaving to them (these technicians) the liberty of interpreting the themes, from the historical, artistic and liturgical aspects. This was asking a bit too much.

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The Secretary of the Catholic Radio Center, of anything but a conciliating temperament in religious and artistic matters, knowing well the organic incapacity and the cultural insufficiency of these little growing roosters, held firmly to his rights of spiritual and artistic supervisor, and the first broadcast which was to be made from the lower Chapel of St. Peters on June 29, 1941, was called off rather than have it go over the air badly handled.

The second, which was made from the underground Basilica of San Clemente in Rome, turned out like a military operation between two opposing armies. But the Secretary of the Catholic Radio Center gained his point.

The program director of the M.I.A.R., confronted with construction problems arising from the architectural differences of buildings of various eras, began to admit that he was a bit confused; he had to exchange broadcasting studio of the republican era for a cathedral, and the solving of the little difficulties vexed him; he was completely baffled by the frescoed walls of the third century which told of the miraculous lives of the Saints, and was non-plused by writings in the first "vulgar" tongue which he had met. Clearly influenced by the tomb and the mosaic of Saints Cyril and Methodius, he characterized these people converted by St. Cyril in Slavic territory as having pale blue Gothic lettering issuing from their mouths.

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This final mix-up overcame all his objections. He calmed down and admitted, with understandable reticence, that he found himself in a world new to him, and that his cultural equipment was lacking in the matter of history, of religion and (yes, why not admit it) even in artistic matters.

The reception which the broadcast of that documentary drama received served him as proof enough, and as a result of that fact, in the broadcast about the Lenton Stations, made from the Basilica of San Paolo fuori le Mura, he agreed, although he did not think it opportune but because he wished to save face, that the following gun be included in the text:

"To pray and to fast are, in substance, the same thing".

On another occasion, in an earlier broadcast from the catacombs of San Sebastiano on the Appian Way, he had added, without authorization, to the Litany of Saints, "Saint Rose, pray for us".

It is to be noted that the good man was from Viterbo; perhaps he thought to secure for the patroness Saint of the countryside of his birth, a place which, through oversight, the Fathers of the Church had denied her.

In this atmosphere of happily won cooperation, the organized collaboration of the Catholic Radio Center was progressing regularly when an unforeseen event took place on May 28, 1943.

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The Secretary of the Catholic Radio Center was arrested by the Fascist police, accused of subversive underground activities and sentenced by the Special Tribunal to Political imprisonment.

The Secretary of the Catholic Radio Center boasts now of having made the accusation legal through an authentic underground work of anti-Fascist propaganda and organized spreading an attitude of defection towards the Italian war. It was the only useful way for a man such as he to occupy fruitfully the free time which was at his disposal in prison.

During his stay in the Roman prison of Regina Coeli, the Catholic Radio Center's radio schedule, in collaboration with the R.L.A.R., continued to be broadcast regularly, thanks to its having been very well planned.

The famous and now historic July 25, 1943, restored Italy to the free Italians and the Secretary of the Catholic Radio Center to liberty.

In the period from July 25 to September 8, 1943, relations between the Catholic Radio Center and the R.L.A.R. became most friendly, and, after the momentary confusion natural in such crises, a study of the program in need of most careful consideration, especially those directed to boys and young men, was carried on between the Catholic Radio Center and the directing officer of this program division, with mutual satisfaction.

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On September 8th, everything stopped. In the collapse of the nation all promising projects for the future were destroyed. The E.I.A.R., transformed into Radio Rome, became a German stronghold with Fascist Republican policing.

Our collaboration would have been, it is sufficient to say, most welcome, but it would have signified collaboration with the enemy, recognition of the republic, and serving the new and worse Fascism.

The orders and the advice of the Italian Catholic Action leaders were as always cautious and prudent: act according to opportunity, in the best possible way.

Of opportunities, the Secretary of the Catholic Radio Center from September 8th on, found only one: immediately to resume his anti-Fascist and anti-German work, participating actively in the most dangerous but stimulating plans of the Underground Resistance Front movement of which he was one of the first initiators, organizing, controlling, arming and assisting one of the largest partisan groups of Rome: that of the district of Monte Mario.

The office of the Catholic Radio Center, in Via Stazioni San Pietro No. 3, became the "quarter general" of the partisan group of Monte Mario, and, in view of the futility of attempting to produce radio programs under current conditions, its Secretary studied plans of sabotage and counter-espionage; organized the

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G.A.P. (Active Partisans Groups) of that area, assistance to disarmed soldiers, and the hiding of Anglo-American prisoners-of-war who were escaping from concentration camps.

Among the many activities carried on by the Bassari Partisan group (named after the Secretary of the Catholic Radio Center who was its leader), the group which later became the head of the Coordination Center of the Partisan Bands of Monte Mario - one activity was particularly close to the heart of its leader: the radio situation in Rome. Nothing would have been more natural.

The Germans took over, destroyed and dismantled all the local radio-sending stations and threatened the buildings and the equipment rooms. It was necessary to resort to a most daring act of anti-sabotage and of retrieval.

It was too late to intervene by means of the short-wave station of Prato Saceraldo (Rome II), whose dismantled equipment had already been hurried on to Bolzano.

There followed the work of dismantling the long-wave sending equipment of Monte Mario (Rome III), done by disarmed Austrian soldiers supervised by German S.S. men.

With the help of two resolute Signal Corps officers stationed at Fort Monte Mario, we were successful in carrying off, in an almost romantic manner, eight large valves and the complete nucleus of three military receiving stations with radio dials; but

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the remainder of the material, followed until it reached the railroad station of Porta S. Paolo, it was impossible to recover, due to the last-minute failure of a key group which was terrorized from acting because of intensified watchfulness on the part of the German S.S.

Meanwhile, at the medium-wave station of Santa Palomba (Rome I), in collaboration with the engineer Blasucci of the E.I.A.R. and his technicians, a work of sabotage was successfully begun in attempt to destroy anti-tank mines hidden, by the thousands, in the installations; a band of fifty men magnificently armed, under a navy lieutenant was prepared for action coordinated with the advance operations of the American Army.

The delay of the liberation offensive permitted the Germans to discover the plans to render the mines useless and all was lost.

The Secretary of the Catholic Radio Center went to the radio station of Santa Rosa alla Storta, near Rome (most powerful sending and receiving military station, then controlled by the navy) taking with him two partisan leaders from the Italian navy; he organized a band of saboteurs among the Italian personnel impressed by the Germans into the work of dismantling, and gave them the task of destroying thirty-six gigantic mines installed in the equipment chambers of that monumental work for which the Government had engaged

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...the best part
...125,000,000 lire -
...destroy.

When the attack began, the Secretary of the Catholic Radio Center was carried to its conclusion by the navy partisan group commanded by Frigate Captain Gmel, now head of the Marine Ministry in the Cabinet.

Commander Gmel was a man who knew what he was doing: the stroke succeeded perfectly. All thirty-six mines were sabotaged and the station was saved.

At Monte Mario, the military radio-receiving station of the House was dismantled, again at the instance of the Secretary of the Catholic Radio Center as head of the zonal partisan movement, and it was hidden.

Night receiving stations complete with antennae and radio dials, were thus saved from German vandalism and from the greed of the Fascist Republicans.

On April 18, 1944, betrayed by an officer of his group, the Secretary of the Catholic Radio Center was arrested for the second time in his office, which was invaded by a band of thirty police while he was in the full swing of his anti-Fascist activities.

Five charges were brought against him by his accusers, proved and unproved: it only remained to await more or less summary

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execution. And he awaited it with a spirit and a strength of soul which won him the admiration of his companions of adventure and misadventure, after having constantly made sport of and confused his prosecutors.

The accelerated march of the Allied armies for the liberation of Rome saved his skin and led him once again to his family and his work.

Now, the American Control of Radio Rome, the deficiency of equipment, the lack of sufficient electrical energy, contribute to hindering a speedy resumption of collaborative activities.

Actually, a request for collaboration is in progress, through present tentative schedule:

- 1) A weekly fifteen minutes to maintain contacts with the Catholic Action organizations of the North of Italy; to give courage to parish-priests who are aiding and sheltering patriots; to re-awaken in the people the mystical religious fervor of the great Crusades; to urge the Bishops to intensify the work of moral, spiritual and material assistance among the most unfortunate people; to encourage religious institutions to continue their protection of patriots in the countryside and in the mountains;

- 2) Resumption of broadcasts of mystical and spiritual

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plays;

3) Publishing labor news;

4) Publishing news about the destruction.

The Americans placed in charge of the programs of Radio Rome are evading the answer; to the question of a weekly program for inclusion in the program of "l'Italia combattente", they prefer not to answer.

We have great hopes for the future, and above all we are not discouraged; God and ourselves; our cause is a holy one.

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Special Report #2

(October 31, 1944)

RADIO VATICANA

In accordance with the wishes of Our Holy Father Pius XII, of holy memory, to restrict itself in the beginning to a purely religious character, the Vatican Radio still has its original experimental nature. In its very functioning it proves the general inadequacy of its equipment to serve as authoritative and effective instrument for spreading the words of the Holy Father throughout the world, as it is so essential to do, especially in this chaotic period when so many men have lost their consciences.

Supplied with six short-wave lengths and a single transmitter, it is set up to broadcast its news in successive transmissions in order to cover the surface of the civilized world; hampered by atmospheric disturbances, by differences in time and by interference from other stations, it is not able to use a group of air-waves simultaneously.

To the lack of transmitters must be added the lack of medium waves which obliges Radio Vaticana to ask Radio Nazionale for relay towers so as not to exclude, from its broadcasts of universal interest, parts of Italy, France, Germany, and of the Italian countries, and all of Switzerland and Austria; a serious if not humiliating relationship of dependence, and one diplomatically exploited by the former Fascist Government because it was not always

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of the same interest.

Father Filippo Soccorai, director of the Radio Vaticana, preoccupied by this discouraging state of inferiority which in the future if not already in the present, can have most serious consequences, has made it an object of moral scruple, and with very sharply-worded remonstrance and with detailed and precise plans, has denounced the danger to Ecclesiastical authorities, urging them to overcome it.

This urgent request has remained a dead letter; in this very moment of grave international anxiety, Radio Vaticana can and should perform a persuasive work of propaganda on behalf of justice and peace, correcting errors and misunderstandings, dispelling doubts, defining and illuminating complex situations of people and of nations, spurring people on to work, inviting them to order, instilling in them the spirit of sacrifice - and instead, it in silence; even that little, enclaved programmatic skeleton which gave it a reason for existing has been suppressed, for reasons not justified in the eyes of all. Is this due to over-ambition?

This tremendous work, discontinued because of the Office of Information, is not such as to exclude absolutely an organic program, even though it be circumscribed.

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There is a feeling of running into the obstacle of narrow and deplorable incomprehension on the part of a narrow group of opponents who are either blind or unconscious.

The Catholic Radio Center has, since its foundation, been concerned with the technical inadequacies of Radio Vaticana, and has carried on an active work of propaganda, both among Italian Catholics and with the Papal Secretary of State, to find suitable moral and financial means to overcome the aforementioned difficulties. His Eminence Cardinal Lavitrano, Bishop of Palermo, President of the Cardinal's Commission for Direction of Italian Catholic Action, having been informed on this matter, made himself our spokesman before the Holy Father and met with warm interest; and, in consequence of this first meeting, the sum offered by the Church of Saint Eusebio to the Holy Father on the occasion of his jubilee was designated, by the committee, for Radio Vaticana, and this contribution was the first to the fund necessary for repairs to the already existing equipment and for new installations - the cost of which was estimated at the time, by the Reverend Father General, at 20,000,000 Lira; that sum today, if Italian money does not undergo further devaluations, would have to be multiplied by ten. If it were possible for America, through the local Catholic press or through direct intervention on the part of authoritative

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Commissions, to voice its concern over these limitations of Radio Vaticana and its desire for effective facilities for broadcasting programs which would be not alone and received with enthusiasm by Catholics in non-Catholic countries, we would have the assurance that our efforts would not meet with further obstacles and dangerous deferrals. For it is urgent that we be equipped with the medium wave-lengths so necessary, at the present time, to the redistribution of wave-lengths, already secretly determined by competent Anglo-American authorities.

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Bloch Papers
x Valican

1 December 1944

Mr. James C. Dunn, Director
Office of Foreign Affairs
Department of State
Washington, D. C.

Dear Jimmie:

I think the attached memorandum
will be of interest to the Secretary of
State. Will you please see that it reaches
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Thank you.

Sincerely,

William J. Donovan
Director

Attachment

a copy of report only to State

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10 October 1944

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY OF STATE

There is attached an account of a conversation had by an OSS source with a Nazi member of the Junker class which I think you will find of interest. This is one of the Black reports series. As I mentioned in an earlier memorandum dealing with the Black series, we are giving this material very careful handling in order to assure continuance of the reports.

WILLIAM J. Donovan
Director

Attachment.

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30 November 1944

Miss Grace Tully
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Grace:

I think the attached memorandum
will be of interest to the President. Will
you please see that it reaches his desk?

Thank you.

Sincerely,

William J. Donovan
Director

Attachment

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SECRET

30 November 1944

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

There is attached an account of a conversation had by an OSS source with anti-Nazi members of the Junker class which I think you will find of interest. This is one of the Black reports series. As I mentioned in an earlier memorandum dealing with the Black series, we are giving this material very careful handling in order to assure continuance of the reports.

I am also sending a copy of the within report to the Secretary of State. However, I am attaching to your copy alone, a paper disclosing facts about the Junkers with whom the talks were had.

William J. Donovan
Director

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SECRET**Special Black Report****PRESENT ATTITUDE OF GERMAN JUNKERS**

Talks with anti-Nazi members of the Junker class whose names may not, for obvious reasons, be disclosed, allow us to sketch a state of mind which is now certainly widespread in Germany.

Junker circles violently reject the accusation that the wars of 1870-1914 were caused by the Germans. They say that not so much the economic and other material clauses of the Versailles treaty offended them, but the accusation in the treaty that they were culpable. They left the public refutations of this to demagogues and kept silent in the conviction that the general international situation and not German provocation was the cause of the war of 1914. They were sure of reestablishing German honor by peaceful means. When Hitler took over power they thought: the fool will crash in six weeks. When this did not happen, they then thought it was a matter of six months, or two years. They say the most dangerous support to Hitler was given by England refusing to act against him after Rhine-land, Saar de-militarization, etc. They say the aims of the greater German Reich (including Austria and Sudetenland)

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are those of the great majority of Germans; also of the Austrians and Sudetenlanders. They say Alsace is not really German, and desire it remain with France, for the Allies always have insisted that German unity is strong in the people and that the people would rebel against division. They admit the opposition between Bavaria and Prussia, Baden and Wurttemberg, etc., but say that it is only natural for brothers to quarrel as long as they are together, but unite when anyone dares try to divide the house. Our spokesmen absolutely denied that the German people feel themselves superior to others and claim this is a Nazi propaganda theme. They say the youth is not indoctrinated by Nazism and that this can be explained by the fact that the youth is naturally against those who are in authority. They claim that the Lutheran Junkers have now close relations with the Catholics in common resistance, and that the Lutherans often go to Catholic mass and vice versa. One theme of conversation seems to be common in these circles: it is not dogma that matters, but the common norms of a decent and happy life. They stress that the sufferings of the German people are unimaginable and that the terror wielded by the Gestapo is even worse than can be described.

They insist that their class, and the majority of

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the German people, has a "socialist faith" which is the belief that all men can be given what is necessary for a decent life through planned economy. As the Nazis have already expropriated, or control most of the property, liberalistic capitalism is already a thing of the past. They fear Communist brutalities more than anything else and a longing for the other side, for France, when they are incorporated into Germany; for Germany, when they are part of France. Our spokesmen say that German-speaking Swiss, Luxemburgers, are not to be considered as Germans either.

These Junker groups claim they have made three efforts to oust Hitler, the last of which was the attempt on Hitler's life made by von Stauffenberg. They say that their plans for a German "Commonwealth" have been worked out. This would not be on the basis of a federation, and would not include the reestablishment of the King of Bavaria and other Princes. It would include the general establishment of popular rule by elections, first of village, then county authorities, finally of regional governments. The eight units of the Commonwealth as planned are:

Prussia (including Brandenburg, East Prussia,
Silesia)

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Hanover (including Hamburg, Kiel, Schleswig
Holstein)

Saxony (including the Sudeten)

Baden-Wuerttemberg, Westphalia, Rhineland, Bavaria
and Austria

They suggest that two years after the war, a plebescite should decide if Austria is to join the German Commonwealth. They insist that the German democracy would not be parliamentary, but authoritarian, as the Germans are servile, like to obey, and want a Fuehrer. They say they would collaborate with Anglo-Saxons if these occupy the whole of Germany with an international control.

CONFIDENTIAL:

Much stress was laid in this talk on the point of international control of Germany. The Junker Spokesman said that if the Allies carried through the plan of having one part of Germany occupied by the Bolsheviks and the other parts by English and Americans, then the Anglo-Saxons would find refusal to collaborate also in the parts occupied by them. The reason for this, he said, is that the Germans act as one people and will not admit that Prussia be subjected to the Bolsheviks. He strongly advocated a joint Allied Committee for the control of the whole of Germany. He gave me the

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impression that there are official talks of Junker groups in this direction, and that he desires to enlist public opinion agencies in this direction.

* * * * *

November 30, 1944.

COMMENT

These talks confirm that even in the face of catastrophes, the German Junker class has not acquired the necessary attitude to be a peaceful element. The first conditions: to admit faults and give up exaggerated pride, have not been fulfilled.

It is also clear that pan-Germanism, the claim that biological similarities must make the basis of a state, is also not abandoned. The nationalistic aims, if not uprooted, are sure to stir up new wars. Even in this period of defeat, there are still threats of what will happen if the Allies do not fulfill German-made plans.

It becomes evident that the Germans must feel that

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the Allies are firmly determined to divide Germany, as a nation, into parts, so that ancient, non-nationalistic and non-militaristic tradition can be revived. As Germans are admittedly servile, they must feel the international authority is a decided master and that neither pan-Germanism nor Germany itself can ever be re-established. On condition that there is no German "bloc" in the center of Europe, German individuals can rest assured that the Allies will favor for them also decent living conditions and the opportunity to obtain personal happiness. They must learn, however, that they can never find true happiness under a strong German master. It must be admitted that the German people have not desired the brutal means Hitler and the Gestapo use, but it cannot be overlooked that they have forgiven the means, in their desire for nationalistic aim, and had nationalistic pride as an ersatz for happiness. It is the German goal for unity, producing a strength which inevitably brings aggression, which must be uprooted.

* * * * *

November 30, 1944

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SECRETSOURCE OF SPECIAL BLACK REPORT

The source of the above is Herr von Kessel, "conseiller d'ambassade" of the German Embassy at the Holy See. He is a Prussian Junker, Lutheran, whose family lives in Silesia, near Prussia. He is evidently the energetic leader of the Embassy group: Von Braun, secretary of the Embassy (also Prussian Junker, Lutheran) is younger and his subordinate, and von Weiszacker, the Ambassador, seems to be a calm and nice gentleman, but not really a driving power. Von Kessel is a career diplomat, speaking French and English perfectly, and extremely intelligent and dynamic. He used to go regularly to Germany: his last mission was last Christmas. I won his confidence by stating our problem clearly: no peace can be built on destruction alone but Germany must have concrete hopes of a possible way to become a peaceful member of the family of nations. We want to stress this central idea in public opinion and not it is the central idea of the Pope, but the plan to organize the guarantee of a peaceful Germany must come from inside Germany. He then started outlining his ideas on which he has worked for a long time, and is elaborating in a book which is nearly finished. He has grave fears that if the least thing leaks out about

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his ideas, his family will immediately be slaughtered. At the end of the talk, it was clear that he is a member of a Junker organization which has, several times, tried to overthrow or kill Hitler. He confided that the plans (exposed above) for a German Commonwealth were worked out in detail and would have been submitted to the Allies as soon as Hitler was killed. Happily, the group was able to destroy the documents before Stauffenberg and other members of the group were caught, tortured and killed. Von Braun seems to belong to the same group, but it is not known yet if von Weizsaecker does.

The preparations for this series of talks have been very intricate. Father Obolensky, man of confidence of Cardinal Tisserand, studied in Berlin after leaving Russia in 1925. (His father, Prince Obolensky, former diplomat, received a visa through foreign diplomatic interventions). He could thus gradually cultivate friendship of von Braun. He then said there was an international Catholic Agency working now mainly in America with which he had contact. Von Braun showed great interest and said he wanted more contacts with Catholics and began to speak of his anti-Nazi convictions. Obolensky said: "Why don't

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you come over to the Allies?" Von Braun answered: "What do they offer us: unconditional surrender. I cannot forsake my fatherland on those conditions".

In a following talk, Obolensky said that one of the founders of the International Catholic Agency was in Rome. Von Braun asked: "Could you arrange a meeting for me to see this gentleman?" Obolensky said: "I will try". In a following talk (before the audience with the Pope) von Braun asked: "I hope you will succeed in making an appointment with".....and gave exact name, status and name of agency. Thus he evidently has good contacts who knew of my visits to the Vatican which had been very quiet before the audience with the Pope. (It was after the first signed article in "Il Quotidiano" however, so that it is possible that he may have guessed, by reading this article, that the work was the same as the agency described in general terms by Obolensky.)

The appointment was made for Sunday, at twelve in the morning, as there were no employees then. Arriving at Santo Martha House in the Vatican where foreign diplomats live, the police refused to let me in. Obolensky, who had a special paper was able to get through. (I did not want

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to ask for a special permit from the State Secretariate at this time). He made an appointment in St. Peter's and we went up to the dome where there were quiet spots where we could talk. Only von Kessel came; von Braun, coming later, could not be warned of the change in meeting place. Von Kessel is very desirous of having more talks and I have given him hope that I would find time next week. Obolensky saw von Braun yesterday and told him of our talk. The common impression of von Kessel and von Braun is that I raise sharp political questions and understand their answers, but that I am prejudiced because of my belief in the culpability of the German people, especially of the Junkers. Obolensky has the impression that von Weizsacker has followed this matter from the beginning. It is very clear to them that I am only a leader of U.C.

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155-6
Class Report

13 November 1944

Mr. James G. Dunn, Director
Office of Foreign Affairs
Department of State
Washington, D. C.

Dear Jimmie:

Will you please hand the attached
memorandum to the Secretary of State?

Thank you.

Sincerely,

William J. Donovan
Director

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SECRET

13 November 1944

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY OF STATE

I sent you on 8 November 1944 the first five reports of the Black Series. There are attached Nos. 6 and 7 of this Series. Report No. 6 contains the conclusions of an important Vatican figure on the French political situation. Report No. 7 relates to the status of the Catholic Church in Russia.

William J. Donovan
Director

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SECRET**Special Black Report**

No. 71 (#24)

Conclusions on the French Political Situation

S holds that it would be imprudent to form any definite opinion on the new French political tendencies and their respective force, as only tentative political formation can be observed. He forecasts that the Government as it is now, is not stable and can be overthrown very very soon. It is true that progressive Catholics now hold many important levers of command, but this may be followed by an anti-Catholic reaction. For this reason, the plans for a new constitution have not been worked out, as their presentation now might call for contrary reactions which would prejudice the future. The school question is bound to be a hard struggle; the atheist and anti-clerical tradition of the last 100 years is still strong. Spontaneous oppositions against the materialistic spirit of the university was already strong before the war, and has increased during the war. It is better to wait the end of the pendulum movement - left-right-left- etc. - for the next two to six years before risking the proposal of important constitutional changes.

At this moment, there is a certain unity for a program of realization, which would give the state far greater control over economic life. The Christian democracies are as clear as the socialists and, at the moment, more radical than the Communists. S has experienced that the Communists always oppose practical measures of social action because their application would harm the "revolutionary potential" in France. He says the policy of Communists is to maintain enough popular unrest and dissatisfaction to allow them to appeal to the masses for the overthrow of the existing regime. They feel that if a coalition of parties (among which the Christian Democrats assume dynamic leadership) realizes substantially a new structure of social justice, then their claim of being the "only savior" will be proven unjust.

Position of Pium XII

S has the impression that fear for triumph of Communist policies dominates the Pope's ideas. He is most concerned not to counteract this menace and the central part of his discourse of September 1st stresses the economic-social reforms which should take away from the Communists the reasons for their revolutionary appeal. He uses some sharp expressions regarding capitalism. Capitalism, as based on erroneous conceptions and assuming an unlimited right over property without any subordination

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to the common good, the Church has condemned as contrary to the natural law".

This does not mean, says S, that the Pope can be expected to come out for democracy and for the Allied cause. The Pope envisages democracy from a purely religious angle as a form of supernatural charity, tending to give to each human being, the conditions of life which are favorable to his spiritual development.

S thinks that when Pius XII is convinced, in conscience, that a measure must be taken, he will disregard all opposition of his environment and be energetic. He admits that it is rather rare that the taking of an attitude towards political situations should become a question of conscience for him, as he always sees pro and contra of each political attitude. The second "leitmotiv" of the Pope's preoccupation at this moment is the hunger and suffering of the Italian people. Pius XII attaches less importance to the political reconstruction of Italy than to the speedy intervention to procure food, clothing, housing for the suffering Italians.

Comments of the Author

These conclusions (in the opinion of this writer) which are only tentative, present an important aspect. All Allied approaches to the Pope should be very carefully studied in their moral implications. Whatever proposal or demand would seem to be purely political and which would interest Vatican diplomats, would not appeal to Pius XII. As most Allied proposals have deep moral implications, the care with which these implications are given their full value might decide the reception or rejection of the proposals.

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SECRET**Special Black Report****No. VII (#36) The Vatican and Russia**

Very authoritative sources in the Vatican are insistent that, up to the present, (October 1, 1944), no "negotiations" (discussions) have taken place between the Vatican and Russia. Even those individual priests who, deeply impressed by the underlying religious quality in the Russians, are seeking contact with Orthodox Christians, agree that, thus far, there is no question of a " rapprochement" between the Vatican and Russia.

As illustrative of the difficulties in the way of such progress, they recount the statements of Metakel- vich, the Soviet representative in Rome immediately after the liberation. In answer to the inquiry "What are you planning to do with the Catholics of Polhynia and Galacia?", the Soviet representative said, "They will become Orthodox". In further discussion, he displayed detailed knowledge of the localities in question, and of the Uniate Church. He asserted that there would be no persecution of the Catholics, but indicated that there would be obstacles to prevent the founding of uncles of Catholicism within the Soviet territories. He summarized the position by stating that Russia was finding its way and that he did not know whether it would be atheistic or Orthodox, "but Catholicism is not for Russia".

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13/11/28
Black Report

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13 November 1944

Miss Grace Tully
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Grace:

Will you please hand the attached
Memorandum to the President?

Thank you.

Sincerely,

William J. Donovan
Director

Attachment
11/15/44

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13 November 1944

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William J. Donovan
Director

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S has the impression that fear for triumph of Communist policies dominated the Pope's ideas. He is most concerned now to counteract this menace and the central part of his discourse of September last stresses the economic-social reforms which should take away from the Communists the reasons for their revolutionary appeal. He uses some sharp expressions regarding capitalism: "Capitalism, if based on erroneous conceptions and assuming an unlimited right over property without any subordination to the common good, the Church has condemned as contrary to the natural law".

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Special Black Report

No. VII (#75)

The Vatican and Russia

Very authoritative sources in the Vatican are insistent that, up to the present, (October 1, 1944), no "tractions" (discussions?) have taken place between the Vatican and Russia. Even those individual priests who, deeply impressed by the underlying religious quality in the Russians, are seeking contact with Orthodox Christians, agree that, thus far, there is no question of a "rapprochement" between the Vatican and Russia.

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Black Reports

8 November 1944

Miss Grace Tully
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Grace:

I believe the President will be interested
in the attached reports. Will you please see that
they are placed on his desk.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

William J. Donovan
Director

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SECRET

(25)

8 November 1944

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

The attached reports have been obtained from a source who recently has served as "ecclesiastical consultant" at the French delegation in Rome and has had unusually close contacts with persons who have had direct association with the Pope on many matters. He has himself had audiences with the Pope and is a highly qualified authority on international affairs. He is believed to be very reliable.

Since it is essential that the source of these reports be protected, we are making them available only to the Secretary of State and to you.

Further reports in the series will be sent to you under the designation "Black Reports".

William J. Donovan
Director

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Black Report

8 November 1944

Mr. James C. Dunn, Director
Office of Foreign Affairs
Department of State
Washington, D. C.

Dear Jimmie:

I believe the Secretary will be interested
in the attached reports. Will you please see that
they reach his desk.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

William J. Donovan
Director

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(25)

8 November 1944

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William J. Donovan
Director

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SECRET**Special Black Report**

No. 1 (#23)

The Pope and France

My distinguished informant affirms that the Pope has never been pro-Pétain, and thinks it probably true that the Pope may have said to Cardinal Gerlier that he cannot understand how the Cardinal did not see, from the beginning, that Vichy was an instrument of the Germans.

The Pope and Cardinal Gerlier

The Pope told my source personally (repeating the story on three different occasions, which proves he attaches importance to it), the story of his declarations to Cardinal Gerlier upon the occasion of his visit to the Vatican. My source stressed that Cardinal Gerlier has been made Archbishop of Lyon, Primate of France, and Cardinal by personal initiative of Pius XII. Other French bishops would not have agreed as Gerlier is considered rather superficial and inclined to complicated juridical distinctions. (He was a lawyer before his vocation to the priesthood). The reception was thus very cordial. At a certain moment the Pope asked: have the Germans kept the armistice conditions? Cardinal Gerlier answered rather lightly: naturally not, they are the conquerors. The Pope then rose and said severely: I cannot understand that a Prince of the Church accepts this. You should oppose this way of action. You should remember the sentence they engraved on a monument in Germany to their dead of World War I: "Invictis victi vineturi" ("To the conquered (the dead), the conquered who are going to conquer (dedicate this monument).")

My source said that Cardinal Villeneuve of Quebec with whom he spoke about an hour after the Canadian Cardinal's audience with the Pope, told him that the Pope had told him the same story about the visit of Cardinal Gerlier.

The Pope and an Eminent Catholic

My source gave another example proving that the Pope did not consider the Pétain regime as worthy of much attention. At the end of 1940, my source had written a letter to his sister living in Vichy France. Although the letter passed through the Vatican bag, it was posted at Vichy by the Nuncio

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No. 1 (#28) (Cont'd)

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(there was no open censorship). The secret Vichy censorship read the letter and sent it through to Petain. One of the sentences of the letter was extremely sharp, remarking that Petain, Laval, Darlan did not care much about the rest of France, having their interests in Vichy, France. Petain made an official protest to the Pope, demanding that my source be publicly reprimanded. Cardinal Maglione showed him the letter and made it clear that the Vatican would not act. At the next audience my source said to the Pope, jokingly: "You can now give the reprimand". The Pope made it clear he would not consider Petain's demand.

At the beginning, my source found it difficult to come into contact with French resistance. Copies of the "Cahiers du Temoignage Chretien" finally began to reach him through one of the founders who had to escape to Switzerland. Later he managed to get fuller documentation (resistance papers) through the Nuncio at Beyrouth. He made photostatic copies at the Vatican library and passed them on to the Pope and other persons. He has the impression they were well received. He also managed to convey messages to the French resistance, encouraging them. "This is known", said my source, "to De Gaulle. I know he is with us completely". My source has told the Pope he wants to inform himself, personally, of the situation in France, and immediately obtained his permission to visit France. My source is convinced some bishops will have to resign. He remarks that even after the landings, some bishops made pro-Vichy declarations.

Comments of the Author

The gravest error in trying to correct some situations in the French hierarchy would be to exact rapid measures. The Pope cannot accept precedents which would bring changes of bishops with each change of government tendency. But, by unobtrusive means, the necessary changes can be brought about after a certain time. A case in point would be the replacement of two Bishops, Monseigneurs De Juyes and Skreben-ker, who had been too servile to the Austrian Emperor, after World War I, in Czechoslovakia.

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SECRETAnnex to Special Black Report #1

In connection with the references to Cardinal Gerlier, I believe you will be interested in a report which came in from our friend in the middle of September, written in Algiers. We sent it to Belin for dissemination under date of September 19, 1944. As it is not very long, I quote it herewith for your information:

"From a Reliable and Intelligent Observer:

It is learned that Francois de Menthon, Georges Bidault (leader of the French "Counseil de Resistance" and former editorial writer of "L'Aube") and Catholic as well as non-Catholic leaders of the Provisional Government have decided to claim replacement of collaborationist bishops. There is a strong tendency to include the three Cardinals - Suhard, Gerlier, Lienart. They admitted that they may not urge the replacement of Cardinal Lienart, but are adamant on Cardinal Gerlier, as well as Cardinal Suhard. As for the latter, his errors have been so grave that this claim seems very reasonable. As to Gerlier, it is asserted that he was always protected by two Gestapo men. It is stated that, although he attacked the anti-Semitic stand of the Petain regime, he later retracted and made many concessions.

Cardinal Gerlier is declared to have maintained his lawyer-mentality and it is true that he started his studies for the priesthood only after he was a grown man. It is reported that Father Delos, ecclesiastical advisor of the French de Legation at the Vatican, has been well accepted by the Pope and, having the confidence of both parties, may be expected to exert a moderating influence."

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SECRET**Special Black Report**

No. 11 (#23)

The Pope and Germany

My source confirms that it is very probable that the Pope declared that Germany must be treated as a great nation. He says the Pope is very concerned with the fact that German Catholics whom he admires immensely, may be made very unhappy by the Allies. My source explains this special concern for the Germans by two psychological factors. First, in his immediate environment, there are strong German influences. His confessor, Fr. Leiber (Jesuit) is a German, his private secretary is a German priest, member of a religious order, the Sister who serves him is a German sister who has been taking care of his household since he was in Munich, the Superior of the Sisters who serves at the table in the evenings, and then talks with him, is a German.

Monseigneur Kaas (former head of the Center Party) is still very close to him. When the Pope has his holiday in Castel Gandolfo, Monseigneur Kaas also takes his vacation there and they converse repeatedly every day.

Baron Weiszacher is an extremely fine gentleman who has also won the sympathy of the Pope. (He visited my source when appointed, and was asked about the brutalities of the Nazis in Poland. In answer, Baron Weiszacher forwarded later the three official White Books of Berlin with the Polish "crimes").

The second psychological reason is that the Pope comes from a fine family which has, however, always lived in a small way and has an indelible impression of the magnificent way in which the Germans treated him. In general, a Nuncio, dean of diplomatic corps with many advantages, remembers this period with sympathy when he becomes an ordinary curia-Cardinal. My source knows how wonderful the Germans are in their ways of winning sympathy (in an organized, but seemingly honest way). The splendid torch manifestation of farewell of the Berlin Catholics to their Nuncio Pacelli is unforgettable (but probably had political organization behind it). Also the Pope who tried hard to make the peace in 1917 believes he is called to succeed this time.

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SECRETNo. 11 (#28) (Cont'd)

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My source stressed that these psychological factors are not conscious and that the Pope is exceptionally high in his motives and judgments. But he is of extreme sensibility and, although very humble, is very prone to be offended by people who do not approach him the right way and to have deep affection for people who do.

Comments of the Author

The only way to win the sympathy of the Pope for severe measures against Germany, is to start from the premise that German individuals will suffer much more from the Allies (and oppressed peoples) if some very visible change is not brought about to avoid recurrence of aggressions. If Bavarians, Rhinelanders, etc., become citizens of an independent state, federated or not, they will, the sooner, be rehabilitated than if they remain members of a powerful, incurably nationalist Gross Deutschland. Starting from the Pope's premise, it is possible to prove that hope for individual Germans is more solid, if no Catholic influences insist that Germany should remain politically great.

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SECRET**Special Black Report****No. III (#28)****The Pope and Russia**

My source is convinced that the Russians have not approached the Pope and that the Pope still holds that he must not make any opening. The reports of the only priest in Russia, corresponding with the Vatican, (the American Assumptionist, Father Braun), were still very pessimistic at the beginning of the war. They were interrupted for a time. Now they have started coming through again, they are still more pessimistic. Father Braun holds the leaders of Russia have not changed their ideas and cannot be trusted.

My source has tried to change this impression by communicating the results of his investigations, but is convinced that the conviction of the Pope is firmly rooted that the Russian Government has no intention of allowing any liberty, and intends to pursue the suppression of religion. My source is firmly convinced, since the beginning of the Russian revolution, that Russia will undergo the same evolution as France. He remarked that they copied the very methods of gradual suppression of the Church as the French revolution: first suppress convents, then exact oaths of fidelity for secular priests, etc. He thinks that what happened in France after ten years (Napoleon's opportunistic concordat) is bound to happen after twenty or thirty years in Russia.

He says he has proofs that the Russian people will come back to religion very quickly as soon as freedom is obtained. He quotes the following examples: Hungarian chaplains (and four of his men, of the Russicum, whom he managed to send with the Italian armies) reported that when they communicated that mass would be said, the Russians flocked from afar - sometimes 5,000 assisted at mass. The Russian prisoners were found to be rarely anti-religious: about sixty percent of the rural districts have learned their prayers in the family - in the cities, much less.

In Canada, some of the churches have been destroyed by the Soviets, but they were mostly converted into places

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for archives, and were well kept. All the church properties, instruments, books, etc., had been carefully kept by the faithful who were not molested. In Galicia, also, the Russians have not destroyed churches, but the Archbishop Szepticky fears the taxes are too high to continue to be paid.

My source holds that the new tendency of tolerance towards religion, as well as private property, started as early as 1934 (although there were still two switchbacks of persecution). My source complains bitterly that he had received no literature from America for five years, and even since the liberation, only a few copies of TIME (which he appreciates and subscribed to before the war). He has relied mostly on Switzerland. He is going to get me his copy of the latest book of Piccard, "La Fin d'une Revolution". The novelist, who left Russia only recently, described the three kinds of Russians: the old-guard atheists, the people who kept their faith, and the young generation that is honest, moral, and begins to think that what they really need most is religion. He says that reports from Moscow, for instance, showed that there was nearly no prostitution - an honest and truthful social life; that the Germans, Italians and Rumanians introduced perversions. He concluded that the Americans, like the Russians, are a naturally honest and moral people, and that the great tragedy is that too many European Catholics are not honest.

The Case of the Russians in Rome

A certain day, last year, my source received the visit of one of the young priests at the "Russicum", Father Petchanor. This young Russian, educated in the Baltics, a convert, said he could not give his superior the reason for his frequent visits in town, and thus had difficulties. He explained how the superior, a Spaniard, who has the communist bogey complex in the highest degree, would not admit the reason for his visits: he was hiding Russian soldiers who had escaped from the Nazi labor battalions in Italy. My source arranged the matter by appointing a Belgian Father to give the young Russian priest the necessary permission, and warning the superior of this measure. Father Petchanor showed marvelous organizational qualities and was soon helped by an older Russian priest, Father Serge Obolensky, son of one of the great Russian families. The main hiding place was the consulate, or legation, or a house that had been abandoned.

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The Italian Vice-consul who had to take care of the building, performed these duties in picking flowers in the garden every day. He remarked nothing unusual and was thus extremely surprised, on the day of the liberation of Rome, to find the words USSR on the door, and an armed guard with the red Soviet armband, posted before the entrance. When he went inside, he found sixty Russian soldiers there with a priest in their midst. He started protesting, but Father Petchanor explained that they had saved the house from being requisitioned by the Allies, and soon the Consul was serving them the best champagne. When the representatives of Moscow arrived, they found a Russian committee of liberation formed: it took some time before they got used to the priest whom all the soldiers revered. Now they are so friendly that my source fears that Father Petchanor may give them too much information. My source had contributed funds to feed the Russian soldiers, and the Pope personally made a gift for this purpose. On the first day of the liberation, sixty soldiers with red USSR armbands, led by Father Petchanor, marched through the streets for the audience at the Vatican. They created a sensation, and were much impressed by the Pope's amiability.

Note: The reports in the American press, saying a "pope" (Russian Orthodox priest) led them, are thus incorrect. In fact, the Russian Orthodox priest refused to hide the soldiers out of fear of reprisals and hid one a few days before the liberation when there was no doubt the Germans were clearing out.

The Mentality of the Russian Authorities

My source had asked the Pope if he could ask Begomolov for information on the Catholic churches in occupied Poland. He received permission to do so orally, but not to make the request in writing. He missed a few opportunities to see Begomolov in meetings and talk about the matter unobtrusively. He then had a friend ask the question for him, and the rather curt answer was that my source could ask the question in writing. My source is determined to enter into relations with Begomolov, and the following little incident may help:

The Russian minister made an official visit to my source on the first days of his arrival. My source showed him his library; also the old slavonic books on liturgy. The Consul was interested and read some prayers out of the book to show he knew the language-(the liturgical language differs from the

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present Russian and this proves that the Minister had received a good religious education). My source then gave him, upon departure, a couple of reprints of his articles published in an American Quarterly. He described, when presenting the last article on "The Action of Ultra-violet Rays for the Restoration of Old Paintings", how he had made a little scientific discovery. The Minister then became enthusiastic and exclaimed: "A Cardinal who is a pioneer in Science!" My source was a chemist before he became a priest, and showed the Minister his elaborate scientific library.

My source is convinced that if the Russian leaders can come out of their isolation and see the Western World as it is, there will be great changes. He accepts my conclusion that the best policy is to multiply the contacts so that the division between the sectarian and isolated old-guard, and the open-minded and moderate groups, should develop into a permanent political balance.

Comments of the Author

The Pope is not sufficiently informed on Russia. Various channels should submit reports to him on the people - he reads everything he receives from a good source.

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No. IV (#28)

The De-Italianization of Church Diplomacy

My source holds that the nearly exclusive Italian recruiting of nuncios, apostolic delegates, curia-monsignori, must cease principally for the reason that Italian tradition does not comprise habits of honesty and straight-forwardness. He points out that the other extreme would be worse: if a nuncio to France had to be French, etc. He holds an American nuncio, for instance, should be in France, a Belgian in Germany, etc. He stresses the great difficulties of the change. For bishops who have to send priests to Rome to be trained for this work, are inclined not to send the best, whom they need, and even the best are possibly not so good in their development as young priests in Italy, since they are in a foreign country. The pressure for non-Italian nuncios should come from bishops and also from governments.

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No. V (#28)

A reliable and well informed observer has sent word from Rome that, at the present time, it is unlikely that a new Secretary of State will be appointed in the Vatican very soon.

The Pope has an enormous capacity for work and has been doing the work of the State Secretariat himself. He has all matters in his hands and no important letter goes out without his seeing it. Emphasis is placed on the exceptional spiritual and intellectual superiority of the Pope. - "There is no man second to him".

A candidate for the office is stated to be Mgr. Montini. He is very reserved and a great admirer and follower of the Pope, democratic minded, but very prudent. He is not believed capable of presenting independent decisions. Another candidate is Mgr. Tardini, who is more energetic.

In November of last year, this same source prepared a memorandum on the policy making machinery of the Vatican, which is perhaps worth including in connection with the foregoing.

It reads as follows:

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Having brought up-to-date our former experiences with consultation of highly placed persons in different countries, we can present the following summary of the present machinery responsible for Vatican policies.

Some of the persons consulted had recent confirmation on some points and some have been at the Vatican during the war. This summary is made with the aim of sketching the way in which reliable information regarding the present Vatican policies can be obtained.

The Sacred Congregations and the
Secretariat of State

During the reign of Pius XI, it could be said that the Sacred Congregations and State Secretariat were not really policy shaping. Pius XI made it clear to his advisers that he studied important matters personally and made his own decisions. This procedure, which is not traditional, was stopped by Pius XII. It is known that the present Pope, although very clear in his ideas, is rather timid and prefers not to impose practical decisions. It can be said that the decisions regarding Vatican policy are now made by the following Sacred Congregations.

1. The Sacred Congregation for extraordinary affairs which handles particularly matters concerning Concordats and civil laws. It comprises the Pontifical Commission for Russia. Normally, it is headed by the Cardinal Secretary of State, as its matters have to be submitted through the Secretary of State. Cardinal Magliocco, who is recognized as the great practical organizer in international affairs and is one of the Cardinals known to be pro-democratic (notably when he served as ambassador in Paris, is the Prefect of this organization. Cardinal Pizzardo, who has been prominent in anti-democratic intrigues for more than fifteen years, is assumed to be still influential in this Congregation.

2. The Sacred Consistorial Congregation chooses bishops and administrative matters and handles matters concerning all dioceses which do not belong to mission territories. The secretary is Cardinal Rossi. This Cardinal is one

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of those whose policies are the least known.

3. The Sacred Congregation for the Oriental Church treats matters pertaining to those dioceses which do not follow the Latin Rite. The Secretary, Cardinal Tisserant and one of the most influential members, Cardinal Lavitrano are known to have pro-democratic leanings.

4. The Sacred Congregation for the Propagation of the Faith treats matters pertaining to missions. The Prefect, Cardinal Ruasconi-Buondi, was formerly a Catholic delegate in the United States.

5. The Sacred Congregation of Rites deals only with liturgical matters but the dynamic character of its Prefect, Cardinal Salotti has given it a certain policy-shaping value through declarations of the Cardinal, first strongly democratic, for a time strongly Italian nationalism, and since 1940 reaffirming certain pro-democratic tendencies.

6. The Supreme Sacred Congregation of the Holy Office deals with the teaching of faith and morals. It very rarely touches policies. The secretary, Cardinal Marchetti Selvaggiani, is very Italian-minded.

7. The Sacred Congregation of Seminaries and Universities, although strictly it deals only with discipline has been used recently for ideological policies in issuing a list of anti-racist and anti-totalitarian themes to be taught. (1938) The Executive secretary, Mgr. Ruffini, is known to be pro-democratic.

8. Other Congregations (Sacraments, Council, Religion, Censorship, Basilica of St. Peter) have no policy-shaping influence.

The Secretariat of State is officially an executive office (as are the Chancery, the Datary and the Camera). However, it is in fact becoming more and more policy-shaping under the influence of Cardinal

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Maglione and of the present under-secretary, Magr. Montini, who is now very close to the Pope.

The Channels of Information on Vatican Policies

Pius XI has made drastic reforms and removals in the Congregations so that they now generally consist of exceptionally trustworthy and prudent ecclesiastics. Pius XII, although very mild and allowing a reasonable independence, has maintained a certain standard of unity among the leaders of the Congregations. The tradition that Vatican officials give no signs of their real attitudes towards policies has been strengthened. Vatican officials never give out secrets. Cardinal Maglione is more difficult to approach than his predecessors. When Rome is liberated, no change may be foreseen in the extreme secretiveness of Vatican officials. Reliable information on Vatican tendencies can only be built up through the following approaches.

1. The Consultors. The official Consultors do not give any information but each Congregation has semi-official Consultors who can speak more freely. There are semi-official Consultors for questions dealing with specific countries. So for instance, Magr. Fontenelli, is semi-official for French questions and other Monsignores or Professors are consulted on German, English and American questions. There are also semi-official Consultors on the legal questions (professors of the *Appollinari*) on social and precise political questions etc. These persons cannot tell what the precise Vatican policy is but if for a certain time they go on defending a certain thesis without suddenly stopping, there are serious chances that these theses represent a Vatican policy.

2. Procurators of Religious Orders. They have to go around very much for practical affairs and know all the stories and gossip of the Vatican. In piecing together and checking their information, the key to certain problems can be found.

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3. The direction of different Orders and of different Colleges in Rome. At the occasion of their visits to Vatican offices in connection with their members or students belonging to different countries, it is often possible to make conclusions from precise reactions. So for instance, with different experiences made in arranging to send missionaries or students to different countries, it is often possible to make conclusions on the relation between the Vatican and these countries. The members and students from many countries living in Rome are also excellent sources of information, mainly, if they travel regularly to other countries, as is the case of certain professors who teach half a year in Rome and the other half in Salamanca.

4. Catholic Action leaders of Italy. They avoid politics and are in general definitely a-political. In bringing up certain topics and studying the more or less severe reactions, it is possible to conclude negatively which policies are not favored by the Vatican.

5. The Vatican News Agent, Msgr. Pucci. Since about 1919, Msgr. Pucci has had nearly the monopoly of Vatican news items. Correspondents know that they could not get information at the State Secretariat or other Vatican sources but that they could bid at the highest price from Msgr. Pucci. The reason for this was that the brother of Msgr. Pucci had made a bank-rupt of several million lire which Msgr. Pucci had accepted to repay, saving the honor of the family. Prompted by humanitarian feelings, Vatican authorities had come to accept this monopoly in the case of news. When opposition in news-circles ran high against Msgr. Pucci, Cardinal Pacelli, then Secretariat of State, was too good hearted to impose a drastic measure. His successor as Secretary of State, Cardinal Magliano, who is much harder in character stopped this monopoly in 1939, but Msgr. Pucci is still the main source of news. The news obtainable from Msgr. Pucci is mainly

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straight ecclesiastical news giving no indication of Vatican policies. Magr. Pucci has been very friendly with Fascist officials and if he changes his attitude after the occupation of Rome, his statements will have to be prudently weighed.

6. The "Osservatore Romano". Founded in the time of the conflict between the Vatican and the Italian government, the Osservatore has become less and less an expression of Vatican policies in recent years. The director, Count Della Torre, now ailing, has been for years an eloquent writer without, however, touching practical policies. He receives no instructions from the Vatican and even when he submits questions or drafts, he rarely receives a definite answer. He does not actually direct the tendencies of the Osservatore. Professor Guido Gonella, who has been writing for about ten years the most important column in "Osservatore Romano" (formerly called "Acta Diurna"), does not submit his articles (there is no censor appointed to the Osservatore because this would mean that the Vatican assumes a certain responsibility for its contents). In personal talks, Guido Gonella has often proved to have a staunchly democratic mind. In comparing the theses he prints with those he expresses in private conversation, certain indications on what the Vatican permits can be gathered.

7. Civiltà Cattolica. This review of the Jesuit Fathers expresses the nearest thing to what may be called "the Papal thought." The review, La Famiglia, may also be considered authoritative, although the writers have inside information. Their articles are generally rather abstract and only through prolonged contacts with these writers can concrete conclusions on practical policies be reached.

8. Radio Vaticana. At its foundation, Radio Vaticana was absolutely unofficial. In the case of Cardinal Imilauer and other cases, broadcasts of Radio Vaticana have been publicly disavowed by the Vatican. Since the war, Radio Vaticana has become more or less an expression of certain ideas which

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the Vatican could not express officially. After a period of great prudence, Radio Vaticana has (since '42) attacked rather openly the Nazi tenets through news comments and sermons. On April 11, 1943, a new program (for Russia) was started, for the first time with the statement that it had been organized at the request of His Holiness the Pope. This may indicate a further step in using Radio Vaticana for the "semi-official" expression of Vatican policies. Radio Vatican at the start had no budget for news and the General of the Jesuits supplied the funds. Father Sokorsi, S.J. present technical director, is strongly pro-fascist and has hindered American Jesuit Fathers who were organizing the news coverage. The organization of Radio Vaticana at this moment is not clearly defined and there are thus possibilities to develop this channel for better information.

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